FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

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BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Sept. 17. 76*tf

Notice is hereby given that Application will be made for a duplicate of a certificate lost or mislaid—issued by W. G. Broadfoot, C. S. Depositary at Fayetteville—dated March 15, 1864, No 490, to Dr J. H. Freeman for Five Hundred Dollars, for 4 per cent. Interest per annum—under act 17th Feb'y 1864.

Oct 12. 75 6t*pd

RATES OF TRANSPORTATION
On the Cape Fear River from Sept. 1, 1864

Alum, per bbl,	$25 00
Apples,	7 50
Bricks per M,	50 00
Blue Stone, per bbl,	25 00
Buggies,	40 00
Barrels, empty,	3 00
Do do Spts Turpentine,	5 00
Bacon, loose per ton,	50 00
Do packed (sack,)	15 00
Bedsteads,	7 50
Cider, per bbl,	10 00
Copperas per bbl,	15 00
Carts,	25 00
Carboys,	25 00
Carriages and Coaches,	75 00
Coffee per bag,	25 00
Coal per ton	37 50
Do per hhd,	20 00
Chairs, sitting,	1 00
Do small rockers,	2 50
Do large do,	5 00
Cotton, per bale,	20 00
Cement per bbl,	7 50
Demijohns, empty,	1 00
Do filled,	5 00
Fish and Pork, per bbl,	7 50
Flour, per bbl,	7 50
Fluid,	25 00
Grain, per bushel,	75
Grindstones per ton,	50 00
Horses and Cattle, each,	80 00
Hay and Fodder, per bale,	10 00
Hides, dry,	2 00
Do green,	3 00
Iron, Lead and Pig Iron, per ton,	30 00
Liquors, per gallon,	1 00
Lime, per cask,	10 00
Do per bbl,	5 00
Measurement Goods per foot,	75
Nails per keg,	5 00
Oil, Peanut per bbl,	25 00
Do Linseed and Tanners,	25 00
Do Coal,	25 00
Do Rosin,	10 00
Paper per bundle,	5 00
Powder, per keg of 25 lbs,	5 00
Rice per cask,	20 00
Rosin per bbl,	7 50
Salt per cask,	7 50
Do per bbl,	5 00
Do per bag 8 bushels,	3 50
Do per bag 2 do,	2 50
Shingles per M,	10 00
Stills and fixtures,	100 00
Sugar per bbl,	15 00
Do per hhd, per hundred,	-
Soap per box of 100 lbs,	7 50
Do per box less 100,	5 00
Sheeting per bale,	20 00
Spice and pepper per bag,	25 00
Spirits Turpentine per bbl,	10 00
Tallow and wax per bbl,	7 50
Wagons, Timber	75 00
Do Road,	50 00
Do wheels, each	5 00
Wheel barrows,	5 00
Yarns per bale,	15 00

All other freights not enumerated will be charged in proportion to above rates.

J. A. WORTH, Agt Cape Fear & Boat Co.
R M ORRELL, Agt Sir Knt McLaurin
T S LUTTERLOH, Agt Sir Kts Carolina
Sept. 14. 67 6t*6t

State of North Carolina,
SAMPSON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Sampson county, August Term, 1864.

IT appearing to the Court that John King, William King, Nathan King and wife Susan, Jonathan Williams, Rufus Ashford and Christopher C. Ashford are non-residents: It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying them that a petition has been filed in this Court for the settlement of the Estate of William Ashford, dec'd, in which they are heirs, and commanding them to appear at November Term 1864, and answer or demur, or the case will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William C. Draughon, Clerk of said Court. Done at office in Clinton, Oct. 9th, 1864.

6*64 WILLIAM C. DRAUGHON, C. C. C.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

PLYMOUTH AGAIN LOST TO US.—It is with deep regret that we chronicle the capture of Plymouth, in our State, by the yankees. This is a serious disaster, and is the more to be regretted because it is said to be owing to the surprise of a guard of 30 men, who occupied an important point and were captured without giving the alarm. After the gallant deed of our troops under Gen. Hoke in capturing the place from the yankees, it is too bad to lose it again in such a manner.

The place will doubtless be made the base of operations annoying to our State, and perhaps having a serious influence upon affairs in Virginia. Doubtless the government will take care, however, to guard as far as possible against this.

RETALIATION.—We refer the reader to the very able and interesting letter of Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant in relation to the placing of eighty Confederate prisoners at work on the Dutch Gap canal, exposed to the fire of our own batteries. Gen. Grant does not answer the points of Gen. Lee. Perhaps it was none of his business to do so if he could; but it is plain that he could not do so if it were his business. Gen. Lee's constitutional position is as impregnable as his military position. The yankee papers, without publishing the letters, represent our government as having withdrawn the negroes from work on fortifications in consequence of Butler's retaliation on these 80 Confederates. It will be seen that this is one of their customary fabrications.

There is another yankee outrage even more infamous than this at Dutch Gap. Every train that leaves Alexandria with supplies for Sheridan's army has the platforms of its cars crowded with Confederate citizens—not even soldiers but non-combatants,—as a protection against Confederate attacks upon it. They talk of putting Confederate ladies upon these platforms! They might with equal propriety put ladies in front of their lines of battle; and we shall not be at all surprised if they conclude to do so.

The question of retaliation is a very delicate one. The yankees, invading our territory and having so many of our old men and women and children in their power, have greatly the advantage of us in selecting objects upon whom to exert their fiendish propensities. But it is manifest that our government cannot quietly submit to these outrages. To do so would but invite new and more atrocious wrongs. It is dreadful to think of it, but every act of the infamous invaders looks more and more like a determination to banish all thoughts of mercy, and to exterminate old and young, male and female.

CONGRESS will meet on Monday next the 7th inst. In reference to its chief subject of consideration—the taxes and finances—the Richmond Sentinel looks to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury as likely to carry with them much just influence, as he has the respect and confidence of the country. The Sentinel itself thinks that the ways and means must be produced mainly by taxation, since not much can be expected from voluntary loans. Therefore, Congress must not be timid in laying taxes. To avoid subjugation, large taxes must be laid; "but let them be laid discreetly, and in proportion to the ability to bear. The present taxes are not equal in point of levy, or equal according to ability to bear. This should be remedied. Let it be applied according to a just and equal standard, and the people will bear a great deal without murmuring; for they will regard it as the price of freedom; and freedom is cheap at any price."

"We must increase the demand for money by increasing the necessity for it. High taxation, properly disributed, will go far towards effecting this. Men will need money, if not to buy luxuries in England, at least to pay their taxes; and in order to get money, they will have to produce all they can, and will have to throw these products upon the market. We think our present tax bill errs fatally in so laying the taxes as to relieve the great mass of producers from that necessity for money which would be so salutary in its effects. The tax falls in heaviest force upon those engaged in traffic. It imposes a per centage on the amount of sales, a percentage on profits, and various levies that amount in the whole to an enormous tax. This does not touch the producer. It is necessarily laid upon the goods sold, increasing prices already enormous, and, thus finally imposing a grinding burden on the consumer, in addition to his own proper tax. Taxes laid upon producers—and not upon their products so much as on their ability to produce, that is to say on their capital and advantages—would have a different and a happy effect. Production would be stimulated and sales become prompt. This rule should be applied not only to manufacturers, but equally to farmers, who constitute the largest class of producers. It is a remarkable fact, that Indian corn, which is produced on the fertile fields in sight of our city, on the same ground and in the same way as formerly, is this day selling at a greater exaggeration of price than the calicoes imported from Europe, purchased there with specie, or its equivalent, and brought in with all the expense and hazard of running the blockade. The policy which produces such results is wrong, if not, indeed monstrous. It needs not be replied that corn is scarce. So are calicoes. But scarce, or not, there is enough of it for nobody starves, and it can always be had for money enough. It is not the scarcity that mainly makes the price. It is because those who hold it have no necessity to spare it, and no need for the money it will bring. Many a man who has not a bushel to sell, would find many a bushel to sell if the necessity to raise money was upon him."

"Nor needs any one complain of high taxes, especially those persons whose distrust of the currency makes prices so high. They say Confederate money is valueless—then they lose nothing by paying it into the Treasury. Perhaps they will then find that it is at least a good and desirable thing to pay taxes with."

FURTHER STATISTICS OF GEORGIA.—The Report of Comptroller General Thweat, referred to in our last, shows the average value of land in the State to be $10 95; of Slaves, $1,761 42; of Horses, $723; Mules, $685; Oxen per yoke, $485; Stock Cattle, $74; Hogs, $20; Sheep, $21; Goats, $3 70, Milch Cows, $142. Whole number of Tax Payers, 91,505, of whom there are persons owning property in value $1,000 and under, 22,311; from $1,000 to $2,000, 13,681; from $2,000 to $3,000, 8,742; from $3,000 to $5,000, 10,438; from $5,000 to $10,000, 13,215; from $10,000 to $20,000, 10,648; from $20,000 to $30,000, 4,780; from $30,000 to $50,000, 4,047; from $50,000 to $100,000, 2,628; from $100,000 to $200,000, 829; from $200,000 to $300,000, 131; from $300,000 to $500,000, 36; over $500,000, 19.

The State has expended in relief of soldiers' families $5,968,259, contributed to 117,889 persons. Number of dogs in the State 21,423. Number of sheep killed by these dogs 31,046.

The total debt of the State is $23,980,692, nine millions of which has been created for war purposes.

CROPS IN RANDOLPH.—A letter from Asheboro' says:

"Crops are short in my neighborhood, and all the men taken to the army, and no wheat sowed, except a few farmers have sowed part of their crop."

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.—At the late called Term of the Supreme Court a habeas corpus case of Wm. D. Johnson vs. Peter Mallett was decided in favor of Johnson, and another, Wm. Dunahue vs Thos. Wilson, enrolling officer for Wayne county, was decided in favor of Dunahue.

Johnson, arrested as a conscript, proved that he was one of the Raleigh police, and had besides, the charge of keeping the city pumps in order.

Judge Battle, in the opinion of the Court says:

"It is now generally, if not universally, conceded that the Confederate Congress have no power to order the conscription of State officers. It is absurd to suppose that the government of the Confederate States can rightfully destroy the States which created it; and all the powers conferred on it must be understood to have been given with the limitation that in executing them nothing shall be done to interfere with the independent exercise of its sovereign powers by each State. Congress can have no right, therefore, to deprive a State of the services of any officer necessary to the action of its government. And the State itself is the sole judge as to the officers that are necessary for that purpose."

"We are not aware that the Confederate Congress has ever set up a claim to the exercise of any power inconsistent with this fundamental principle of State sovereignty. On the contrary, in all the acts which it has passed granting exemptions from conscription, it has expressly mentioned, in some form or other, State officers as being entitled to exemption."

These acts are enumerated; and in accordance with the latest of them, the Legislature has claimed the exemptien of the Mayor and Police of Raleigh, declaring in the preamble to its resolutions that "Congress has no power to conscript State officers." The opinion affirms the right of the Legislature, to the exclusion of every other department of the State government, to demand those exemptions, for "the Legislative power is the supreme power in the State."

"Among its vast powers of legislation, which are unlimited and unrestricted except by the Constitution, is that of ascertaining what officers, in addition to those specified in the Constitution, are necessary for the efficient management of the affairs of the State, and then of appointing the officers and prescribing their duties. The powers of the other two great departments of government are very different. To the judiciary is assigned the power of expounding the constitutional laws, while the executive has solely the power to enforce their faithful execution. From this it seems to us to follow as a logical sequence, that when it is shown that each State is the sole judge as to the officers that are necessary to the action of its government, its Legislature, and its Legislature alone, is the organ by which its judgment is to be ascertained and made known. It may well be that the Legislature can select and appoint the Governor as its agent to certify its decision, but we are unable to find among the powers given to the Confederate government any authority to confer upon the Governor of the State the power to decide, and then to certify his decision, as to who are the necessary State officers."

Cities and towns, and especially the capital of a State, being very important parts of the organization of a State, the Legislature had power to exempt the petitioner as one necessary in the administration of the Laws. And he was accordingly discharged.

Chief Justice Pearson "concurred fully" in Judge Battle's decision, for these reasons:—

"1st. What officers are necessary and proper for the administration of the Government, is a matter confined to the wisdom of the Legislature by the Constitution of the State, except in respect to the offices created or recognized by that instrument itself. Whenever the Legislature creates and fills an office, or authorizes a county or municipal corporation to do so, it is to be taken *conclusively* as a "presumption of law" that such office is necessary and proper, for, otherwise, the *folly* of creating and continuing a *useless* office is imputed to the Legislature.

"2d. The Governor, members of the Legislature, Judges and other offices of the State, are not *liable to conscription*, by the force and effect of the Constitution and of our form of government, and stand in no need of exemption either by an act of Congress or the certificate and claim of the Governor, or an act of the Legislature. For the power to conscript is restricted by the condition that it does not include officers of the States, otherwise, the *existence* of the *creator* would be made to depend on the *will* of the *creature*.

"So that part of the act of Congress which enumerated among the persons exempted, "The members of the several State Legislatures, and such other State officers as the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary, for the proper administration of the State governments"—act 17 Feby. 1864, sec. 10, clause 2,—is a matter of supererogation. The certificate of the Governor therein required has no legal effect, and the resolution of the Legislature, which demands the exemption of State officers, is in effect a protest by that body against the right asserted on the part of Congress to conscript officers of the State by enumerating them among the persons whom in its wisdom it is deemed expedient to exempt."

In the other case, Danahue was discharged on his plea that he was a citizen of Maryland, from which he had fled to avoid the oppression to which he was suojected as a sympathizer with the South. He had never abandoned his intention to return to Maryland when he could do so with safety. He had served a full term of 12 months in our army, and was discharged in 1862 as a Marylander. He then remained undisturbed till April last, when he was conscribed, and being found unfit for field duty was assigned to light duty in the Q. M. Department. The Chief Justice decided that he was an alien enemy who had not acquired a domicile in North Carolina, and was therefore not liable to conscription.

This morning's mail brings a third decision, pronounced by Chief Justice Pearson, in the case of Kesler *vs.* Brawly, being an appeal from a decision in favor of the petitioner Kesler, who, after being conscribed as a Senior Reserve, under the act of Feb'y 17, 1864, arrived at the age of 50, and claimed his discharge on that ground, which is granted. The law provides, that "From and after the passage of this act, all white men residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and fifty, shall be in the military service of the Confederate States, for the war."

The decision is, that persons arriving at the age of 17, at any time after the passage of the law, become liable, and that those arriving at the age of 50 cease to be liable; whereby, as the statistics show, the service will gain greatly, for the proportion of young men arriving at 17 is about as fifteen to one old man arriving at 50.

The reasoning in support of the decision seems to be conclusive.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

6TH DIVISION, WINDER HOSPITAL,
RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 27, 1864.

MESSRS E. J. HALE & SONS:—I desire to acknowledge the receipt this day of two boxes containing Hospital stores and supplies, consisting of bandages, old linen and cotton rags, shirts and drawers, pillows and pillow cases, turkey and peafowl wings and brushes, vinegar, honey, sage, mustard seed butter, eggs, &c., &c. The boxes had evidently been on the way for a long time, as the butter and eggs were badly spoiled, and the dried fruit eaten up by the worms—a striking illustration of the speedy transportation and delivery practiced upon a good natured people by the Railroads and Railroad agents in these war times. The other articles were found to be in excellent keeping—because not easily damaged—and the fair givers—though unknown—may rest assured that N. C. soldiers will derive every possible benefit from their generous and kind hearted donation.

FRANK FOULKES, Surgeon in Charge.

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, 19th Oct., by the Rev. Colin Shaw, Dr. A. J. S. HIPMAN to Miss MARY C. ANDERS.

INTERESTING FROM WILMINGTON.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 25, 1864.

The appearance of yellow fever in this city some two weeks ago caused considerable alarm, which the sad experience of the year 1862 served to augment. Appearing in different parts of the town at the same time, upon a warm, sultry day, it was feared it would spread with great rapidity; and the people were advised to go into the country at once. But those fears were not realized. The weather turned suddenly cold, providentially, and consequently there were only sporadic cases of the disease. The lateness o the season renders it highly improbable it will become epidemic, and the physicians are of opinion it has already had its day. There have been ten deaths already reported, and two cases mentioned this morning as *in articulo mortis*. It is supposed these cases were all contracted during the warm weather two weeks ago; for black frosts are fatal to the disease, and we have already had two.

I notice that the prospect of an early attack upon Wilmington is freely discussed by the papers; but here little about it is known. There is not even a rumor to disturb the usual quiet of the streets, and no fears are expressed as to the result of the fight, should one occur. For some time the Northern papers have been loud in their demands for the closure of the port of Wilmington, which now appears to them the rendezvous of a dozen Tallahassees, about to make a raid upon the ocean, and, to use their own words, "a nest of pirates," ready to swoop down upon yankee commerce. Especially along the coast, where the maritime and fishing interests are at stake, and in the seaport cities of commercial importance, the people are clamorous for a speedy attack; and it is not impossible their importunities may be the means of bringing an iron-clad fleet against our forts, under the redoubtable Farragut or Porter.

Returned officers, it is said, report a large fleet gathering in Hampton Reads for the avowed purpose of getting command of Wilmington harbor; but it is difficult to conjecture what they hope to accomplish without the aid of a land force. Then the question arises, from whence can this force be obtained? It would seem, by his repeated calls for more troops, that Grant would not be likely to spare any of his veterans; Sheridan has all he can attend to in the Valley; Sherman seems to be sufficiently amused in North Georgia, and the yankee forces in the West quite inadequate to take care of Gen. Price. There remains the recruits, it is true; but they can scarcely be made effective for this attack even if Farragut should have the temerity to make the attempt. Current report, however, points out this place as the destination of the iron-clad fleet now assembling; and, until it can be definitely determined, we must make preparations to meet it.

The position of the Cape Fear defences readers them strong against an attack by sea, owing chiefly to their proximity to the channel through which vessels must pass to enter the mouth of the river. It is about thirty miles from the town of Wilmington to the sea, the river navigable for large steamers, running through a level marshy country, well wooded on either shore. Some eight miles below the town is the first bar, and beyond this the stream is clear and deep until the "Rip" is reached. A long, low, narrow island stretches directly across the mouth of the river, leaving only two narrow inlets at either end for the waters to join each other. These are here denominated Eastern and Western bar, or Old and New inlet. Before the war, the Western bar was alone used by vessels of any size, and the United States Government made an effort to close the New inlet entirely in order to force a larger volume of water through the other, to render it deeper and capable of taking over the bar vessels of greater size and draught. Many years was this work on hand, and many thousands were spent in hauling stones to throw into the channel, not one of which has ever been heard of since. It was a futile task; the channel deepened if anything, and the project was abandoned. This inlet is now considered the better of the two by blockade runners, although a majority of steamers going to Nassau go out the Western bar.

Along the whole extent of the North Carolina coast, the bays, inlets and harbors are constantly changing, the sands shifting from place to place, filling up an entrance here and deepening another there. Above Hatteras swash there is not an inlet, at the present time, at all navigable, while no longer than twenty years ago there were three or four. At this place there is the same change constantly going on—the channel moving about from place to place, and the "Rip" filling in or deepening with astonishing rapidity. At the Eastern bar the channel runs within fifty or sixty yards of the shore and close under the guns of Fort Fisher and Fort Lamb, while at the Western bar, Fort Caswell guards it equally well. Beside these main defences are several minor batteries strung along the beach, located at points that, to an engineer's eye, seemed to bear most upon the track of vessels coming into the river. There is, also, close by Fort Fisher, and on a point of land between the "Rip" and the bar, a large earthwork or mound, erected by Col. Lamb, (commander of the forts,) which mounts some powerful guns. For several months this has been a terror to the fleet outside, and has very properly kept them at a respectful distance. These guns have a plunging fire upon the channel from the "Rip" to the bar and beyond; so it will be extremely dimcult for even an iron-clad to enter the harbor until these guns are silenced. Bearing upon the "Rip" are several recently-constructed works, mounting very effective ordnance. Upon the Eastern "Rip" and almost immediately in the middle of the channel, is the wreck of the iron-clad "Raleigh," which was lost by a sudden change in the moving sandy bottom; for it was proven she was in the exact line passed the evening previous in safety. By this it will be seen the channel is difficult, even with skillful pilots; that it is easily defensible; and that the proper defences have been erected. These seem quite adequate, and, I am fully of opinion, able to resist any fleet the enemy can now bring against them.

But an attack by water may not be expected alone; for the fleet will undoubtedly co-operate with some kind of land force; and we have to look also to the land side of the works. Here, too, I believe, proper provision has been made. If the plan be to land men at Lockwood's Folly to operate against Caswell, and at Masonboro' sound against Fort Fisher, then we must trust to our land force to meet them. Of General Whiting's force I know nothing, and would say nothing if I did; but entire confidence is here felt in his ability to hold the position, and I believe he will do it. There is no man understands the ground better, for as a lieutenant in the United States army he has surveyed it over and over. And besides, he is defending his own home and his own people. With a proper force at command, and I have no fears of the result—it will lapse into a siege and bombardment of the forts, as at Charleston, until the rough winter weather drives the unseaworthy iron monitors into some safer haven.

Gen. Bragg is here; but whether on a tour of inspection or to take temporary command, I have not heard. For two or three days he has been visiting the various defences with Gen. Whiting, and, I believe, is satisfied with the latter's engineering skill.

It is understood Gen. Bragg will remain here until the fight is over.

There is scarcely any news about town even of local interest. There seems to be no fear of the enemy or of "Brown-John," and I hear no talk about non-combatants running away. I imagine they feel as secure as the people of Richmond do at this moment while Grant's army is thundering at their very doors.——A tailor, belonging to the Home Guard, Kearns by name, was found drowned a day or two ago. Whiskey did it.——The recent law enrolling detailed men has taken, or will take, a small army from this place. A provost guard has been put in the streets after skulkers and deserters, much to the disquiet of both classes.——The wealth of the city is by no means good—intermittent and bilious fevers being the prevailing diseases. The hospitals are well filled.——Miss Bute, the "soldiers' friend," of whom mention has been made, still continues her good and patriotic mission here, devoting her whole time and attention to the sick and suffering soldiers, wherever she can either find them or hear of them. Since the beginning of the war she has been engaged in this benevolent service, and her acts of charity are far too numerous to mention. Thanks to the generosity of those engaged in running the blockade, she is able to procure many luxuries for the hospitals here and elsewhere.——Provisions are scarce and dear. Wood ditto. An association has been formed for the purpose of supplying the poor with wood during the winter.

Fall of Plymouth.—A special dispatch dated near Plymouth, 31st, to be found in our telegraphic news, brings us the distressing intelligence of the re-capture of Plymouth by the yankees.

When we heard of the sinking of the iron-clad Albemarle we were prepared to hear of an attempt on the part of the yankees to occupy Plymouth, though our information was as stated yesterday, that the guns of the Albemarle were still effective and commanded the channel.

Gen. L. S. Baker commanded the garrison in person, and the protracted resistance the yankees met gives some indication of a bloody fight.

It would seem that immediately after sinking the Albemarle, probably at daylight Friday morning, the fleet ascended the river and commenced the attack upon the forts, and that the attack was continued Friday, Saturday and Sunday, for our dispatch says the fight lasted three days.

On Sunday night the yankees, finding the front attack unavailing, moved down the river again, and ascended Middle river, and on Monday morning were found on the flank or near the forts, and then ensued the attack which resulted in dismounting all our guns.

Nothing was then left Gen. Baker but to get off his troops, and the town was evacuated.

Goldsborough State Journal, 2d.

A Scout's Adventure.—G. K. Blake, one of Gen. A. P. Hill's most daring and successful scouts, had rather a singular and ludicrous adventure some days ago. He was captured by the enemy and sent to City Point as a spy. Fortunately, he had papers on his person to prove who and what he was. Having been captured several times before, he did not lose his self possession, but looked about him to see whether he could not make good his escape as he had done on so many previous occasions. He was not long in discovering a newly drafted man, whose appearance showed he was well to do in the world, and whose melancholy visage told unmistakeably his dislike of the army. Blake made up to him immediately, and, entering into conversation, soon learned that he was the most anxious of living Yankees to return "to hum," and willing to run considerable risk to accomplish his purpose. Blake's ready wit and cool head quickly concocted a plan. They slipped behind a house and exchanged clothes, Blake assuming the Yankee's name and the Yankee Blake's—the Yankee intending to go down to Fortress Monroe as a prisoner of war, take the oath of allegiance, and return to the bosom of his family and pumpkin patch.

Just then it occurred to Blake that he had gotten himself into a decidedly bad scrape. Said he to himself, "If I go to this man's company and try to palm myself off as him, I will certainly be detected, and forthwith hung as a spy. That won't begin to do. I will walk up the road and see if something won't turn up." No sooner said than done. He had walked but a few hundred yards before he met a yankee, mounted on a horse and leading two others. "Where did you get those horses?" inquired Blake sternly. "Got 'em up the road a bit," said the yankee; "they are stray horses," he added apologisingly. Blake put on his most peremptory manner. "Stray devils!" he cried; "you know they are not stray horses. If you don't get down this instant, you rogue, I'll report you to headquarters and have you shot for a thief."

The yankee jumped down as quick as lightning. Blake took his place, and after some little trouble in avoiding the enemy's pickets, brought two of the horses safely into our lines. What became of the poor devil with whom he swapped clothes it is impossible to say.

Richmond Sxam.

The Raleigh Standard informs us that it "agrees with Mr. Stephens in his views of public affairs," and asks "how does this definition of our position strike the Observer?" Why, just as most other statements in the Standard do—lacking in the one great essential. Readers of the Observer are familiar with the views of Mr. Stephens and with those of the Standard, and we don't think any one of them has ever discovered that Mr. Stephens is in favor of "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." Many of them may differ on matters of policy with Mr. Stephens, but we and all believe him a true Confederate.

Though it denies being a reconstructionist, the Standard does not deny that Mr. Boyce's letter is in favor of reconstruction, and that the Standard "cordially endorsed" that letter.

We publish to-day a letter of Mr. Stephens in which he refuses to meet Gen. Sherman to discuss the question of peace for the distinct reason that neither he nor Gen. Sherman have any *authority* to do so. The Standard's cry for months past has been to "negotiate," "negotiate," without reference to and in despite of authority. There might be some plausible pretext for this demand of the Standard if it could find anybody to negotiate with. But if any such person could be found—if the yankee government would only consent to negotiate,—there would be no need of the Standard's illegitimate negotiations, for President Davis would instantly commission proper men to negotiate in a proper manner.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MCRAE'S BRIGADE INFIRMARY, Oct 28, 1864.

Messrs Editors: Please publish the following list of casualties in the 52d N C T from the 30th Sept to the 24 of October, inclusive:

Co A—Wounded: Private A Cline, left hand, flesh; G Nesbit; right hand, slight.

B—Wounded: Corpl C L Robbins, left hand, severe; private H Bird, right hand, slight.

D—Wounded: Sgt J Allen, right leg, flesh; private W Helm right side slight.

E—Killed: Sgt J H Mason. Wounded: Sgt Isaac Gatsley, left leg, flesh.

F—Wounded: Lt J G Hall, right arm, flesh; Sgt J W Emerson, left arm flesh; Corpl A Cain, left leg amputated; private G H Brown, left leg, flesh; John Higgins, left side, severe; T C Carlton, left hand, slight.

G—Wounded: Lt Jno Gatlin, right shoulder and arm, flesh; private John Sherlill, left arm amputated; Thomas Read, left foot, flesh; T F Hager, left arm, slight.

H—Wounded: Privates D A Summery, right arm, severe; J A Bumfelt, left foot, flesh; P Cooly, head, flesh; John Parker, left leg, flesh.

I—Wounded: Corpl Green Smith, left leg fractured and amputated; privates S Smith, left leg, slight; J M McClaster, abdomen, slight.

K—Killed: Sgt G E Clayton. Wounded: Sgt W D Wallace, right breast, severe; privates Jas Martin, left thigh, flesh; E A Moser, right foot, severe; A Cook, right ankle, severe.

E J DEBERRY, H S 52d N C T.

14th N. C. Troops, Strasburg, Oct 19.

Co A—Wounded: Sgt Jas W Newsom mortally, since dead; Corp Jesse F Newsom severely.

B—Wounded: Z Russel finger amputated.

C—Wounded: G W McAwley thigh, severe; J H D Saunders thigh, severe; A A Waddill shoulder, severe; Jno Tareadgill leg. Missing: H B Saunders and J D Mask.

D—Wounded: Capt Wm M Weir mortally, H M Dameron mortally; Sgt J F Goforth leg, severe. Missing: Corp J F Long, N Bonds.

E—Wounded: Jno Cook hip; Jno N Hubbard leg amputated; A Messer mouth, severe; B Pollard leg, severe. Missing: H C Lassiter.

F—Wounded: Sgt A H Jones thigh broken and captured; Sgt N B Westfall slight; J R Padilla hip, severe; D N Phelps finger amputated. Missing: E Campbell, J C Melton.

G—Wounded: Capt A J Griffeth thigh, severe, captured; W W Stubblefield face, severe. Missing: Jno S Sirader.

H—Wounded: Sgt C A Shankle arm, severe; Sgt Ivey Ritchie side, severe; Sgt Bennett Russell arm severe; Corp Eben Lowden arm, severe; Jno Dry leg, severe; W J Deen foot severe, captured.

I—Wounded: Capt T B Beall neck severe; Wm Conrad shoulder, severe; J H Simms leg slight; Robt Kesler thigh, slight; M Lepp ankle. Missing: H B Beck.

K—Wounded: J E Moore shoulder, severe; J H Watkins leg, severe. Missing: Sgt D Thompson, A F West.

Total—Killed: none. Wounded: officers 8; men 30. Missing, 11 men. Aggregate 44.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the North.—RICHMOND, Nov'r 2d.—New York and Baltimore papers to the evening of the 31st contain telegrams from Chattanooga, dated the 30th, which state that Hood attacked Decatur on the night of the 29th and morning of the 30th, and was handsomely repulsed each time. 4 pieces of artillery were captured, 2 spiked, and 220 prisoners taken.

The rebels are retreating from Decatur, but are reported to have crossed the Tennessee at the mouth of Cypress Creek.

Prisoners say that Beauregard and Hood are with the rebel army, and that Hood's Orders state Sherman's force at not more than 35,000.

The Louisville Journal says that parties from Chattanooga report the evacuation of Atlanta by Sherman. Report discredited.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—The Lincolnite majority in Pennsylvania is 12,000. Lincoln has issued proclamation admitting Nevada into the Union. An election riot occurred in Philadelphia on the 29th, in which one man was killed and many seriously injured. 100 arrests were made in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 30th, the military expecting a rebel raid from Canada. Gold 221¼.

New Brigadiers.—Col. W. H. Payne, 40th Ala., and Col. G. M. Small, Longstreet's Adjutant General, have been made Brigadiers.

Arrival of Prisoners.—Four hundred and fifty prisoners were brought to the city yesterday, and found comfortable quarters in the Libby prison. Ninety of the above number were sent in from the Valley by Gen. Lomax.—*Richmond Examiner, 3d.*

Wake County Bonds sold at auction last Saturday for 132.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

DIED,

At Winder Hospital, Richmond, on the 25th of Oct. of wounds received near Richmond, about three weeks previous, while gallantly carrying the colors of his Reg't, GEORGE C. BEASLEY, eldest son of Rev. J. M. and Maria Beasley, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place at the Baptist Church, this (Thursday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

In the Insane Asylum, Raleigh, Mrs. SARAH A. SENTER, in the 34th year of her age, daughter of the late Archibald Cameron of Cumberland county. Though afflicted with a mental derangement, at times, yet there were lucid intervals in which she showed forth those lovely qualities which characterized her former and happier years. She died of consumption accompanied by dropsy. She freely spoke of dying, and seemed fully resigned. Freed from a body of suffering she will now have a glorified body; and that mind which had been overshadowed here will now shine amid the angels of light in Heaven. H.

Presbyterian please copy.

Near Springfield, Richmond county, on the 24th of October 1864, ELIZABETH M., daughter of Margaret and John K. Gibson, aged 14 years, 10 months and 25 days. Than the subject of this notice there never lived any one more lovely and more innocent. Benevolent, kind and social, she lived an obedient daughter, a loving sister, and truthful to a proverb; gentle in her disposition, mild and agreeable in her deportment, and amiable in her manners; inoffensive in all her traits of character, she was the dearest object of all her mother's care, being as she was, her only child. She leaves a large circle of friends and family connexions to mourn her untimely death. They mourn though, not as those who have no hope, and consequently should cheerfully submit to this sad dispensation of God's Providence and become resigned to His will. During the latter part of her illness she was visited by a Minister of the Gospel and she would have him to baptize her, and desired him to enlist her name in the church book, whether she lived or died. Shortly afterwards, on being asked whether she was willing to die or not, she replied, "that she was," and soon the white winged messenger snatched her spirit from this earth and wafted it to angel choirs above. In her, earth has lost an ornament and heaven gained a prize.

If forced to part from those we love,
If sure to meet to-morrow,
We still a pang of anguish prove,
And feel a touch of sorrow.

But who can paint the briny tears
We shed when thus we sever—
To part perhaps for months, for years,
To part perhaps forever.

But if our souls are fixed aright,
A cheering hope is given,
Though here our prospects end in night,
We'll meet again in heaven.

Yes, if our souls are raised above,
'Tis sweet when thus we sever,
Since parting in a Saviour's love
We part to meet forever. A FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died of typhoid fever, in hospital at Fort Holmes, N C, 15th ult, private Samuel Martin, son of Amos Martin of Bladen county, aged 24 years and 2 months, a member of Co K, 40th N C T. Though cut down in the prime of manhood the writer has great reason to believe that he has retired from this world of strife to share the reward of the righteous. He had been a member of the Missionary Baptist church for 7 years and he ever

NORTH CAROLINIANS IN FLORIDA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LAKE CITY, FLA., Oct. 1864.

Messrs. Hale:—I thank you for recalling to my recollection the words in Dr. HAWKS's dedication of the History of North Carolina, "*To the Dispersed Abroad.*" The quotation caused me to re-read the Dedication, and I found in it sentiments and ideas that had escaped me at the time it was made. "To the Dispersed Abroad"

Will you pardon me if I reply to your inquiry, how interesting it would be to ascertain how many of the sons of North Carolina, and how many of the sons' sons, are engaged in the struggle for liberty and independence in other States, so far as *old* Columbia county, in the State of Florida, is concerned. I say *old* Columbia, because in the division of the county, Suwanee, Bradford and Baker have been taken from it. Bradford is named after a native of Halifax county, N. C., who was killed on the Island of Santa Rosa; Baker county is named after the Honorable J. M. Baker, a native of Robeson county, and a law student of my old friend John W. Cameron, and now Senator from this State.

At the tap of the drum the sons of Gen. Wm. B. Ross, and the sons of Dr. Z. M. Paschal, and the sons of Dr. Warrock, rushed to the standard of their country; as did Capt. Williams, Martin Seigle, Jno. S. Banks, A. T. Banks, Geo. M. Cline, Levin Lane, Jr., John L. Dozier, James O. A. Gerry and two Brothers, Gen. Loring, Wm. W. McCall, Richard and Joseph Jeffreys, Charles Herndon, W Harper and Hamp Martin, nearly all of whom are native born North Carolinians.

Gen. Ross was born in Averasboro'; the Paschals were from Oxford; the Warrocks from Williamston; Capt. Williams from Caswell; Seigle from Iredell; the Banks from Fayetteville; Lane from New Hanover; Dozier from Camden. The father of the Gerrys was a Methodist Minister and from Fayetteville; Loring and McCall from Wilmington; the Jeffreys from Franklin; Cline from Louisburg; Herndon from Granville, and Harper from Chatham.

Among the first to suffer in the cause was Levin Lane, Jr., who lost his right arm in the battles around Richmond, but under his mother's direction he has learned to write with his left hand. How well he has learned, need I say more than to state his Mother was an ASHE, a name of Revolutionary memory and repute in N. C.

Seigle and two of the Gerrys fell in Virginia, as did Capt. Williams. Herndon met his fate on the soil of Georgia. The others above named are doing good and efficient service whenever and wherever required.

Subsequently, the army was increased by other North Carolinians, citizens of Old Columbia; by Joseph C. Hooper, a collateral descendant of your Hooper, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; by John Jeffreys, son of Wm. O. Jeffreys, formerly of Fayetteville and Wilmington; by William McLeod, son of Ferdinand McLeod, formerly of Richmond county; by E. J. Lutterloh, formerly of Wilmington; by Thomas H. Lane, formerly of New Hanover; and others whose names may have escaped me.

Thos. H. Lane, the father of Levin, was killed at St. Mary's, in an engagement under Maj. Harrison, in relation to which Gen. Beauregard told me the company had illustrated the European theory, that the delay of an advancing enemy for *one hour*, gave twenty four hours preparation to the party in defence.

And so it was in reference to the battle of Olustee. Poor Tom! I had known him long and well, and whilst he was in line of battle and on his saddle he addressed a letter to my partner, Col. F. McLeod, and myself.

In the civil department of the government, allow me to mention a few of the names of "*the dispersed abroad,*" who, while exempts, have done glorious service.

Gen. Wm. B. Ross, a native of Averasboro', has from his large estate contributed more charity than any other ten men in the county. As a Justice of the Peace and as a member of the Legislature, he is ever on the look out for objects of charity and mercy.

Dr. O P. Luther, formerly of Chatham and Richmond, has served our Town as Mayor for three years; has made his store the headquarters for the reception and distribution of all manner of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers. After the battle of Olustee, his services were invaluable. Last year Dr. Luther furnished to the families of indigent soldiers 100 pairs of shoes. This year he is doing the same. Who at home will not say of Luther, one of "*the dispersed abroad,*" well done!

Col F. McLeod, formerly of Richmond county, is exempt by virtue of being Confederate States Attorney under the Sequestration Act, as well as a Railroad Director. His crib door has been ever open to the wants of the poor and needy. As Commissioner under the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, he rendered to the Government and the oppressed, invaluable service, by an intelligent, able and impartial discharge of duty. From peculiar causes existing, I presume Col. McLeod disposed of more cases than did the Commissioner of any other State.

Wm. O. Jeffreys, Sec'y and Treas'r of the Lake City & Jacksonville Rail Road Company, has been instant in season and out of season in the discharge of every duty. The labor of disbursing our charity fund for Refugees he has faithfully performed, and the latch string of his door since the commencement of the war has never been pulled in.

Need I say that the female members of all these families have been ministering angels, practising, though "dispersed abroad," the characteristic virtues of the women of the Old North State.

In conclusion, so far as Old Columbia in Florida is concerned, if there is among "*the dispersed abroad*" from North Carolina, a *single drone*, I do not know it. As to E. J. Lutterloh and A. T. Banks, whose names suggested your editorial, they are both exempts, yet whenever and wherever there is a fight on hand they are there.

I have limited my remarks to Old Columbia; yet I have said enough to vindicate the expression in Dr. Hawks's Dedication.

Were I to extend my remarks to other Counties and to other States, legions of names would rise up in answer to your interrogatory

When the sick and the wounded filled our little town to overflowing, and as I went the rounds of the hospital and asked, "What is your name?" and the response was, "McFarland," "McNeill," "Graham," &c; "Where were you born?" and they answered, in Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, or Richmond; I felt these had a double claim on me by being from the Scotch settlement of the Old North State. One noble fellow answered, "I am Captain John McNeill, born on the Raft Swamp, in Robeson county, am a Mason and a Presbyterian; I know I am dying and am ready, but I want to see my wife." She was telegraphed for, came, and closed his eyes.

In the last raid made on Lake City, after the Gen'l and Staff left, Captain Gilchrist, whom you may remember as Dr Gilchrist, and who married Miss Kattie McPherson near Fayetteville, was left our Chief in command; he accosted me by saying, "it was a fearful responsibility cast upon him without a moment's notice; but whilst the lives of my men are dear to me, the defence of the women and children is a more sacred duty. If I fall see me buried. Good bye! the Scotch in me won't let me run" The citizens rallied around him, prepared to make fight; the enemy retired to Jacksonville, and the General and his Staff returned

My dear Messrs. Hale, since I commenced this article, and thoughts have crowded on me, I feel I have been delicate in my affection for the OBSERVER, and that events have passed before me interesting to your readers; but I have felt that your columns were so much crowded with more interesting matter, that I have refrained from writing. Now that you have sent Holden where the hand of "resurrection never can raise him," I hope you can find room for this night's scribbling So many write under the name of "B," I shall fall back on my old time signature,

CULLODEN.

OUR PRISONERS ON JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ANSON COUNTY, N. C., Oct. 27, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Having just returned from a long and almost intolerable imprisonment, I take this opportunity of fulfilling my promise to the North Carolinians on Johnson's Island.

Being a member of the lamented Morgan's command, I was captured in Kentucky. When first captured I was taken before "Hell Burbridge," (so called by his men,) who ordered that I should be put in irons and close confinement, to await trial by Court Martial. Believing that the Court Martial was convened for the purpose of trying Bushwhackers, I felt no uneasiness until carried before it, when I found ten charges preferred against me, by men who I could swear never saw or heard of me except by rumor before. There were twenty eight of us, without counsel or even witnesses. During the trial, men identified us, and swore that they had known us for years, that had never been south of the Ohio River two months before our capture. Five negroes preferred charges, were sworn, and upon *their* testimony four C. S. officers were sentenced to solitary confinement for six months. Twenty one out of the twenty eight were acquitted, myself among the number. We were then sent to Johnson's Island.

This Island is about three miles from Sandusky City, Ohio, and thirteen from the Canada line. It was near this that Commodore Perry won his victory over the British in the war of 1812. The obstructions placed by him across the mouth of the Harbor still remain, except in two places where channels have been formed. The Island is about a mile long, and a half wide. About three acres are surrounded by a wall 18 feet in height. In this the prisoners are confined. Shanties (termed blocks) are built, thirteen in number, one being used as a Hospital. Each block is built to accommodate from two to three hundred, but really one hundred and fifty fill them. This prison is the only one North without a sutler. We were allowed to buy tobacco and stationery, but this was all. Our rations for one day for four men were 2 pounds baker's bread and 20 ounces of fresh, tough beef, or 10 ozs of pickled pork. Three onions or potatoes were allowed once a week. Upon this we were compelled to eke out our existence, insulted from day to day by a parcel of foreigners who were enlisted for the especial purpose of guarding prisoners.

One may read this without thinking of the misery it entails upon the prisoners; but to see the wan and haggard beings eating a hard crust of bread made one's heart bleed to think that there was no help for them. To rise in the morning hungry, go to bed hungry; to dream of liberty, and tables groaning with luxuries, was the torturing routine of prison life. Those that have suffered can only tell how much is embraced in that sentence, "A prisoner on Johnson's Island."

Frequently the sentinels fire into the Blocks without the least provocation. One night in July last a sentinel fired into Block 5, fracturing the arm of one, passing through the shoulder of another, and at last lodging in the neck of another. His excuse was that there was a light burning, which was an unmitigated falsehood. The members of the Block addressed a note to the commandant of the Prison, (Col. Hill) stating the facts, and demanding that the sentinel should be punished. The Col replied, stating that if he could find out who did it, that he should be severely punished. The end of it was, that the sentinel was appointed a Sergeant, who boasted of the act; and swore that he only wanted an opportunity to do so again.

On the night of the 23d of Sept'r, the Island was visited by an awful tornado, which unroofed four blocks, scattering the rafters, beams and shingles in every direction. The prisoners thinking that the buildings would fall, ran outside, when a volley was fired into the Prison, by a line of battle drawn up on the ditches, the walls having been blown down; their excuse was that several prisoners were trying to escape. About fifty shots passed through the Hospital, where our Surgeons were dressing the wounds of those who had been hurt by falling bits of timber. Such acts were almost of weekly occurrence. But notwithstanding all this, there still remains an unfaltering spirit in them that makes them long to return to Dixie, to fight for liberty and revenge.

During the election for Governor of this State the North Carolinians were in hot water, the yankee papers claiming that Holden was elected. We at last received a true statement from the Chicago Times, and then a long, loud shout of "Vance forever" was echoed from block to block. Deep, bitter, and many are the curses heaped upon the Standard and its sattelites by the brave North Carolinians. And I will here state that I never saw more determined spirits than the North Carolinians on Johnson's island, they alone being able to say "Not a man from my State has taken the oath in this prison." The treatment of those who take the oath is just the thing. Old Abe has issued an order that all the C. S. Officers who take the oath, were to be kept in prison until after the exchange of *all* prisoners. He does this on account of so many taking the oath and returning to our armies.

The prisoners are allowed to write twice in a week, but only to Fathers, Mothers, Sisters, Brothers and Wives, and only one page of common sized letter paper. They are not allowed to write anything in regard to their treatment, fare, &c. Friends from the South only are allowed to send them clothing and food. I would here state that all letters and boxes should be addressed in care of Col. Charles W. Hill, Comd'g Johnson's Island, Ohio, designating Block. Those in the South who have friends there should make every endeavor to send them supplies for the winter, for if the rations are not increased, God only knows how many will live to see Spring. Hoping that I have fulfilled my promise,

I am, truly and respectfully, yours, W. B.

Supreme Court Decisions.—The Supreme Court, at its recent special session, made the following decisions upon writs of Habeas Corpus:—

1. JOHNSON *vs* MALLETT.—A member of the police for the city of Raleigh is exempt from conscription, because he is a civil officer, whom the General Assembly has demanded as necessary to the administration of the laws of the State.

2. In the matter of MCDANIEL.—A substitute, who becomes such after he was fifty years old, is not entitled to a discharge on account of his principal having been called into service.

3. KELSEE *vs* BEAWLEY.—Senior reserves are entitled under the act of Congress to their discharge, when they arrive at the age of fifty years.

4. In the matter of FORT.—One who works fifteen able-bodied hands, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, is not entitled to exemption, if one of the hands be a free negro—all the hands must be slaves.

5. The fifteen hands must have been within the ages of sixteen and fifty, on the 1st day of January, 1864. It is not sufficient if one or more of them have become sixteen since that time.

6. A farmer having less than fifteen hands, who is detailed to work upon certain terms, is liable to have his detail revoked, and to be called into active service, the government surrendering his bond to him

7. A foreigner, who comes to reside in the State for a longer or shorter time, and who does reside here 30 days, is liable to perform military service in the Home Guards.

8. It was decided by Judge Battle, with the concurrence of the other Judges, that a Warden of the poor is exempt from conscription.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

Fire.—We learn the late residence of Mrs M Hargrove, in Chapel Hill, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. Three gold watches were lost.

Raleigh Conservative.

FROM THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

3D N. C. CAVALRY, A. N. V., Oct. 29.

Messrs. Editors: This veteran army has been called upon to give another proof of its gallantry and unfaltering devotion. The enemy advanced on Thursday morning in the direction of the South Side Railroad, with a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Some prisoners taken in the early part of the advance informed us that Hancock (2d corps) commanded on their left, Grant the whole movement, and that "they had sworn to go to the S S Road or to hell." How they succeeded in getting to both places you perhaps have already been told through other channels. Gregg's cavalry moved out on their extreme left, supported immediately by the 2d corps. It is with this part of enemy's column that we, W. H. F. Lee's Division, had to contend.

Our cavalry corps was separated by the enemy's column, leaving our Division on the extreme flank. The enemy's cavalry advanced up the Vaughan road, and on this road, some ten miles S. W. of Petersburg, we first met with them, as their column was passing Skirmishing at once began. The enemy soon bore to the right in the direction of the Boydton plank road. Our command hurried round, and reached the plank road nearly as soon as the enemy, 9 miles above Petersburg The Chambliss brigade, being in front, had dismounted and were engaging the enemy when ours came up Our Reg't and the 2d were held in reserve and in support of our Battery, which by this time had unlimbered and was vigorously shelling the enemy's line. Soon their artillery opened on us. The 1st and 5th Reg'ts had been dismounted and went to the front with orders to drive the enemy This was about 4 o'clock P. M, and pattering rain fell chilly and unwelcome to us. The fight now began in earnest. Our own and the enemy's skirmishers were in our sight at first, and subjected us, the mounted reserve, to rather an unpleasant fire. But soon the blue jackets began to give way. Our boys pressed on; our battery moved farther to the front and amid darkness and rain the fight closed. The enemy had been driven a considerable distance in our front

About this time the 2d reg't (Col. Roberts) had swung around on the enemy's extreme left, charged their camp and scattered them in every direction, taking some prisoners and horses, and a quantity of plunder. Hampton in the mean time had been operating on a different part of the line, joining our infantry, I believe, at Burgess's Mills under A. P. Hill.

At intervals, when our cavalry would slacken their fire, we could hear the artillery on the plank road below us. This turned out to be A. P. Hill's forces engaging them. Of the particulars there and on other parts of the line you have learned from other sources.

During the night we dismounted and went to the front line. The enemy's artillery and train were taking the back track, as the rumbling, rattling noise of iron axles told very plainly. Next morning we followed up, finding that Grant and all had become scared, left their dead and badly wounded in our hands, together with the handcars they had brought to put upon the South Side Road, but which he had again failed to reach—but a large number of them doubtless went to *that other place.*

The loss in our brigade was about 35 killed and wounded. The only casualty in Co. D, of 3d Reg't, was John Clark wounded in the breast.

Yours truly,

NEMINE.

Outrages in Wilkes.—Within a few days, says the Raleigh Conservative, Gov. Vance has received the following letter from a respectable citizen of Wilkes County:—

WILKESBORO, N. C, Oct. 20.

To His Excellency Z. B. Vance: I think it would not be amiss to give you a short history of the condition of the country here. Rape, murder and robbery, is the order of the day. The tories of this country have formed themselves into about four squads. One in the Brushy Mountains is under the command of the Youngers—one on Roaring river is under the Snowmates—one on Mulberry is under Jennings—one in the Flat Woods six miles from town is under your friend Harrison Church. Let me tell you the number of citizens that have been robbed in the last ten days; McGraddy, Lovett, McGraddy, Mason, Brown, Brown again, Absoher, Wyatt, Col. Eller, Jas. Eller, Frank McNeil, Wm McNeil, Jas McNeil, Jos Gray who lives three miles from town. Pretty large sums of money were taken from several of them besides everything that the robbers wanted. These squads are formed of robbers from every part of the Confederacy and some from the yankee army. A good many of our best citizens have been driven from their homes and have moved their property, and some have been killed in the attempt to move. Now can't you suggest some plan by which this can be broken up?

Promotions.—John D. Fain of Warren has been promoted to a Captaincy in the 33d Regt. N. C. T., and Frank B. Craige of Salisbury and George H. Snow of Raleigh have been made 1st Lieutenants in the same regiment.

W. Hal. Harrison of Raleigh has been promoted to the Captaincy of Co. I, 47th Regt. N. C. T., vice J. W. Brown deceased; John W. Jones of Wake, made 1st Lieutenant, vice Harrison promoted; Benjamin Bunn of Nash, and George D. Tunstall of Franklin, have been made 1st Lieutenants —*Ral. Conservative.*

In the matter of Graves.—Graves is the public register of Caswell county; Gov. Vance declined to certify for him; he was arrested by Lieut. Ireland; he appealed to Judge French, who granted a writ, which was returned before him at Wentworth, when his Honor decided, that it did not matter whether the Governor certified for the petitioner as an officer necessary to execute the laws of the State; that the Confederate Government could not, by any law passed in Congress, take away from the State any officer necessary for the carrying on of the administration of the laws of the State; and that no officer was more essential to this than the register of a county. He ordered the petitioner to be discharged, and that the Enrolling Officer pay the costs.

Greensboro' Citizen, 3d.

Deserter Killed.—We learn that Dad. Meadows, the only deserter from Warren county, and who has escaped from the Guard some six times, was killed in the upper part of Halifax county a few days ago while breaking into a gentleman's smokehouse.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

What Gen. Lee says of North Carolina.—The Virginia regiments are now very full. Pickett's division is stronger than it ever has been. I am told that Gen. Lee says "Virginia has done nobly in response to the last call, but North Carolina has done even better." All honor to the old North State.—*Rich. Cor. Charleston Mercury.*

Skulkers in South Carolina.—The Charleston Mercury says, We learn on good authority that there are upwards of two thousand skulkers belonging to the Confederate army now in South Carolina. Other States are worse. Cannot our women drive them out?

The Emperor Napoleon III is fifty-six years of age.

A WAR DEBT LEVY.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The element most affecting the credit and thereby the value of our Government issues, is not the excess of circulation, but the distrust of ultimate payment. This distrust grows in part out of the probable magnitude of the debt, and in part out of the supposed indisposition of the people to submit to the requisite taxes Speculating upon these two imagined contingencies—the inability or the unwillingness of the people to pay the war debt—some men permit themselves to assail the public credit by prophesying repudiation. Persons in whose hearts the place due to patriotism is occupied by a sordid love of the dollar, and others from whom we might reasonably have expected better things, unite thus to undermine confidence, and to bring to pass the very condition of things which they predict, but which needs not to be.

If the debt of the Confederacy were to be repudiated, it would be a repudiation without excuse. Being a debt due by the people to the people, in one sense it is paid already. Payment would be practically, only an adjustment of balances among the citizens. We may, consequently, dispose of the debt honorably with as little of public distress as would result from a repudiation of it that would make us a hissing and reproach among the nations. Nay, with less distress; for repudiation would ruin a large number of worthy citizens, who have stood by the Government in its need, while it would benefit a class, perhaps no more numerous, and certainly less deserving, who did nothing and risked nothing for the cause.

The unlimited power of taxation possessed by the Government, will enable it to lay sufficient imposts to provide for the public debt. Let it not be said that the people will not be able to bear the tax. Owing the debt among ourselves we will be able The Government will make us able; for every dollar collected from the people, on behalf of the public debt, will be paid back to them the same year for interest dues, and in redemption of the public paper. So far as the community is concerned as an aggregate, it is as if a man were to pay out a dollar with one hand and receive it back with the other. He could not pretend that any impossible or ruinous thing was required of him. If the public debt were held in equal proportions by all the people, the whole debt might be wiped out, and no citizen would lose anything; for the taxation from which he would be discharged would exactly equal the credit of which he would be deprived. But as the public debt is not thus distributed, it is necessary to make collection and payment in order to do justice among the citizens. This justice may be secured, and the community, as an aggregate, will be full as wealthy as if the debt had been repudiated, and will be infinitely more respected. If we refuse or neglect to pay our liabilities, we will have taken upon ourselves a gratuitous as well as an undying infamy.

Congress ought to adopt measures which will show the people and the world that Government is in *earnest* as to the payment of the public debt The very idea of repudiation ought to be met and rebutted at all points All that is needed is a little boldness of legislation.

One of the chief reasons for fearing a repudiation party, will arise out of the sense of injustice of paying in gold and silver a debt contracted in a depreciated currency. The plea will be set up that there was not value received. This argument could not, in morals, go further than to demand a scaling of the debt, with reference to the depreciation at the time each particular liability was contracted. But there is a far better way of at once securing justice to individuals, protecting the public interest, and fortifying the public honor against evil. It is a plan that we have heretofore recommended in these columns, and which was in substance first presented by a distinguished financier of the South. Let the Government at once levy a war debt tax upon all the property of the country sufficient to offset the public debt, or nearly so. If this tax be assessed at twenty-five per cent. on the peace valuation, it will produce more than a thousand millions of dollars. Do not *require* immediate payment; but leave it optional with the property holder to take credit, if he wishes, the tax meanwhile attaching as a lien upon the property, and following it through all its ownerships. Let the interest on the tax be annually required, and a certain per centage of the principal. Four per cent on the property would pay the interest and liquidate the principal in eight years.

The advantage of this plan is, that it would enable the people to pay off the debt in the depreciated currency. Every one who chose could liberate his property from taxation for the public debt, by paying his proportionate share in the present circulation Those who might not have the money, would find it greatly to their advantage to sell a portion of their property at the present advanced rates, in order to clear the rest. Such as might neglect to avail themselves of the present privilege would be entitled to no pity in future times.

Why not adopt this plan, or something like it? Why not allow men who are anxious to sustain the public honor, and anxious, too, to protect themselves against the hardship of paying in specie a debt contracted in depreciated paper, to pay their portions *now?* It is not to be doubted that the multitude would discharge the war debt tax immediately—by resigning, if need be, a trifle of their present goods to save a fourth hereafter.

Such a measure, passed by Congress, would give, too, an assurance of paying the public debt that no array of mere preamble and resolves could possibly do. It would be demonstration and example. We know not what Congress may do. We know not what the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend or favor. But it does seem to our view that such a war debt tax as we have suggested need not interfere with the ordinary measures of revenue, while, in its effect, it would be an incalculable relief to the people, by lifting a cloud and a burden from the future; while it would at once restore the public credit. With all this advantage to the public and to individuals, we cannot conceive how it would do injustice to a single citizen.

In an interview with a gentleman from east of the Chowan river, we learn that the negroes who have been decoyed and stolen from their masters and kept in confinement at Norfolk, are very anxious to return to their owners; but are prevented by their new masters. Until within the last few weeks they received rations from the yankee commissary, but now they are left to starve; and, the larger portion of them being women and children, the probability is that they will perish from hunger *en masse.* This is yankee sympathy for the negro.—*Ral. Conservative.*

Domestic Manufactures.—Edgefield District S. C., is becoming famous for the manufacture of beautiful fans, made of feathers and the down of the goose, and elegant hats and bonnets made of the Palmetto, rice straw and shucks. There has also been an immense production of sorghum in this District this season.

Lincoln a Millionaire.—A yankee Democratic paper says,

"Mr. Lincoln was not worth five thousand dollars on the day he was inaugurated. He now confesses that he is worth five millions of dollars!"

THE PEACE FEELING IN THE NORTH

A gentleman who has just arrived in the Confederate lines from the North, and who, from his position in connection with the Government, enjoyed more than the usual facilities of ascertaining the political sentiment of the people, gives us some very interesting intelligence. His information is not that of the reliable gentleman, but possess that which makes it the more interesting—the *truth.*

Our informant assures us that, despite all statements to the contrary, there is a strong peace feeling in the North. He tells us the way in which he first received intimation of this fact. Arriving in New York he registered his name at one of the hotels as Mr. "Smith," supposing that in this character he would be likely to remain *incog.* He had not been many days at the hotel when, one evening, venturing into the reading-room, an amiable looking gentleman came to him and whispered in his ear.—"Are you not Mr B. from Richmond?" The question was put so plumply that our informant instinctively answered—"yes." "Hush," replied his amiable friend, "speak low, two detectives are *spotting* you here, and I heard them whispering about your name." Our informant had been quite unconscious that he was an object of attention to any one. His friend, for he proved such, parted from him with the promise that he would see him again, and permit him to introduce a certain gentleman, whose name it would be improper to mention now, but who is known in the South for his brave and early sympathy with the cause of the Confederates.

We cannot, for obvious reasons of prudence, enlarge here on the interest of this acquaintance. We may say it was the occasion of the introduction of our informant to a very large circle of Southern sympathizers in New York; and the Confederate reader will be surprised to learn that, to be introduced to these gentlemen, he was carried to the Exchange, to banking institutions, to the offices of leading lawyers, and, in short, within the circle of the most substantial men in the city. And the sympathy they had with the Confederacy he was especially interested to find was not that which was founded upon mere partisan opposition to the Washington administration—mere "copperheadism"—but the higher and intelligent sympathy, which proceeded from the conviction that in the present contest the Confederacy represented the cause of constitutional liberty and all that was left of the traditions of the past.

"Sir," said one of these gentlemen to our friend, "we feel that Gen. Lee is fighting our own battles as well as yours: if he should be defeated, if Lincoln triumphs, there is nothing for us in the North but military despotism, and we shall not save even a remnant of our liberties."

Sympathy of this sort is of real value. And when such is found, even in New York, it is not rash to conclude that there is an undercurrent in the North for the cause of the Confederates, proceeding from intelligent minds, independent of party, pure in purpose, that would surprise those in the Confederacy who have taken their ideas of Northern sympathy from the wretched hypocrisy of Copperhead partizans and political trimmers, who are intent only on the triumphs of party and the divisions of public plunder.

Our friend had reason to be convinced by experiences, which we cannot repeat here, that there is a real *peace* sentiment in the North, which, proceeding from intelligent minds, has the faculty within itself of constantly enlarging its influences, and is, we believe, now rapidly approaching the final development.—*Rich Examiner.*

Horrors of a Yankee Prison.—A released prisoner who was immured in a yankee Bastile in the northwest for more than two years, and who lately made his escape and succeeded in reaching the South, has called upon us to urge us to say something for our suffering prisoners in the North. His account reveals a catalogue of misery that we never could have supposed to exist even within the walls of a dungeon. We give below some of his experiences of prison life as told to us:—

What our Prisoners get to Eat.—Heretofore our prisoners have been allowed to receive any little contributions of clothing and food that might be sent to them by sympathising friends in the North. This permission has been revoked, and our men now have nothing but the prison rations, which are as follows: One slice of bread for breakfast, one slice of bread and a morsel of rancid pork for dinner, one slice of bread for supper—the slices so thin that one can almost see through them! These, with a tin cup of stinking cistern water, comprise the entire bill of fare.

The Interior of a Yankee prison—How Dying Prisoners are treated.—It is impossible in our space to enumerate all the cruelties recited to us. A single characteristic instance of discipline will supply the reader with an idea of the extremities of yankee persecution.

Even the vilest criminal, at the point of death is permitted to see his relatives, to communicate his last wishes, and to comfort his dying hour with the last embraces and tokens of affection. During the confinement of our friend a fellow-prisoner, sick for many long months, was thought past hope of recovery, and the commandant of the prison was asked for permission for some person in —— to see him. At any rate, the commandant found it proper to refer to his "orders from Washington," wherein it was stated that a prisoner in the last extremity of sickness might be permitted to see "his nearest relatives, *if loyal!*"

One finds himself asking: is humanity stone dead in the yankee heart, and has the world no conscience! Vengeance sleeps; but Divine justice has all the crimes of our enemies on its immortal record, and to doubt the day of retribution is to doubt the power of the Almighty.—*Ib.*

What to send our men.—There is nothing for which our prisoners in the North suffer so much as for tobacco. It is even more acceptable to them than money; indeed we are told that it sells in the North in Federal currency for as much as it can be bought in Richmond in Confederate currency. We are requested to say that our prisoners are permitted to receive anything sent them by flag-of-truce, and that any packages forwarded through that channel will be delivered by the yankee authorities. The box or package should be labelled with the name of the party, his company, regiment, &c.,—just as you would address a letter—and be deposited with the flag-of-truce office at No. 33 Pearl street.—*Ib.*

The Intended Attack on Wilmington.—On this subject the New York Times says:

With respect to Wilmington, and the escape of the Tallahassee, we may say that we do not believe Confederate pirates and blockade runners will ever be effectually prevented from running in and running out there until the place, or at least its outer defences, are in our hands. It has not been concealed for some time that our Government is seriously intending to try its power against Wilmington, and we have published statements from the rebel papers which show the information possessed by the enemy on the subject. It were well the Government's purpose in the matter were quickly carried out. If the Halifax news of the escape of the Tallahassee be true, who can tell what the delay in attacking Wilmington may have cost us?

The Presbyterian Synod of Ala. have inaugurated a plan for the support and education of the children of deceased and disabled soldiers.

FROM GEORGIA.

Last Wednesday Gen. Kilpatrick was quartered at New Hope Church, with over three thousand cavalry A large number of Iverson's command were in the same vicinity, and numerous skirmishes were occurring daily between detachments of both forces. A considerable force of our cavalry was sent on last Tuesday to the rear of Marietta, to operate on the enemy's scouting parties, that keep up a continuous picket line with the various positions of the yankee army, the largest portion of which was at Summerville and along the road to Chattanooga and Bridgeport, on Saturday and Sunday, a week ago.

One entire yankee corps remains in Atlanta. The men have been on half rations during the past two weeks and will have twenty days supply A train of two hundred wagons laden with subsistence reached Atlanta one day during last week, having come safely by the highway east of the State railroad.

The enemy have contracted their occupation to the inner lines of the fortifications in Atlanta. They occupy the hill on which the City Hall stands, having strongly posted entrenchments about it. They have destroyed all the frame houses, stables, &c, in the city and used the material for fuel and to secure a clear range. The female seminary was razed to the ground and the material used in strengthening their forts, barracks, and posts. They forage in the neighboring counties with entire divisions for escorts, but lately they have found but little subsistence and have become very much alarmed for their prospects of supplies. Their source of supply by the railroad is completely cut off. Our cavalry destroy the road as rapidly as the enemy repair it.

There are eight hundred yankees in Marietta, which post is not so strongly fortified but that a rapid movement on it, with a superior force, would easily secure its capture. The garrison there is on very short allowances of rations and find it impossible to subsist off the vicinity All the frame buildings have been destroyed for fuel

Macon Intelligencer, 1st.

From Forrest.—PARIS, TENN, Oct. 31st.—Forrest has blockaded the Tennessee river. All communication between Paducah and Johnsonville is cut off, and the railroad to Nashville is of no use to the enemy. Forrest's batteries were engaged all day before yesterday. Two gunboats and four transports were captured and destroyed. One of our gunboats, and two of the transports are being used by Forrest, and will be of great advantage in improvements now on foot One gunboat and three transports are up the river, and will be captured.

Milton, Florida, Destroyed by the Yankees.—We learn, says the Montgomery Advertiser of the 27th, by a private letter from below Pollard, that a Yankee force came up to Milton, Florida, on Wednesday last and drove off the cavalry company that was stationed there. They burned the town and destroyed the salt works, and property generally The Yankees came from Pensacola, and greatly outnumbered the small Confederate force protecting Milton.

Reported Evacuation of Washington.—We have been informed by a gentleman immediately from Wilson, that our forces evacuated Washington on last Monday, leaving it in the hands of the enemy.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

From the North.—RICHMOND, Nov. 4.—Northern papers of the 1st and 2d have a Louisville telegram of the 31st which contradicts the rumor of the evacuation of Atlanta. Another, from Louisville, of the 1st, mentions a rumor that Hood, with 30,000 men, crossed the Tennessee River going northward, on the 1st inst

A telegram from Nashville, of the 1st, says, since his repulse at Decatur, Hood has moved further west, along the south side of the Tennessee He is believed to have crossed some infantry near Bainbridge, but no part of his force has been moved further north. His purpose is difficult to ascertain. There are in the city, preparations for any movement Hood may make. Strong bodies of troops are moving in the proper direction Sherman will continue to hold Atlanta. Forrest with a cavalry force, is reported threatening Johnsonville, where there are large quantities of government stores.

On the 1st Gold was 233; on the 2d 235.

Exchange of Prisoners.—SAVANNAH, Nov. 3.—The preliminaries have been arranged for the exchange of 1,000 sick, wounded and convalescent Confederates, who have arrived at Hilton Head.

Another Brigadier.—PETERSBURG, Nov 3.—Lt. Col. Pegram [of the artillery] has been promoted to Brigadier General, and assigned to command Archer's Brigade.

A New Governor of Georgia.—Gen. Logan who formerly commanded the 16th Yankee army corps has been appointed to command Atlanta and declared Military Governor of Georgia.

Charleston.—After twelve or fourteen months of shelling by day and by night, the Yankees have at last succeeded in doing some damage in Charleston. A few nights ago a shell fell inside of a house in the lower part of the city, where four officers were imprudently sleeping, killed one outright, injured two so that they died under amputation, and slightly injured the fourth. None of the officers were above the grade of Lieutenant.

A Horrid Murder.—On yesterday week, a man by the name of J Owens, who had been passing himself as a South Carolina soldier on his return to Petersburg, but who had stopped over a few days and was drinking, was found murdered in a quarter of a mile of the house of a woman by the name of Odell, four and a half miles from High Point Several persons must have been engaged in its perpetration. A jury of inquest returned that they were of opinion that Wm. M. Darden, a private of the 30th N. C. Troops, had been a participator in it. On this finding the coroner committed Darden to jail.

Greensboro' Citizen, 3d.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Hat Manufacturers at Statesville, N. C, wish to purchase

1,000,000 FUR SKINS,

Such as RABBITS, MUSKRATS, COON, MINK, FOX, OTTER and BEAVER, for which we will pay the highest prices either in Confederate Money, Bank Bills and Specie, or exchange for Cotton Yarn or Hats.

We hope that all those who wish to encourage a Southern Enterprise, will exert themselves in getting us furs. Merchants will please act as Agents, bearing in mind that we will pay 25 per cent. more than any one else. WITTKOWSKY & SALTZBERY.

Mr. S. BRANDT is our authorized Agent for Cumberland county to purchase Furs for us.

WITTKOWSKY & SALTZBERY.

Nov'r 3. 81 2m

A Gentleman, unmarried, of several years experience, desires a *Classical* and *Mathematical* school for the ensuing year.

For terms, References, and other particulars, apply *immediately* to Capt. Robt Tait.

Lauriaburg, Nov. 3 81 5tpd

NOTICE.

THE Committee of Examination of Common School Teachers for Robeson county will meet at Lumberton, the 12th day of November next, (the last time for the present year) All who expect to apply for Certificates are requested to attend on that day.

HENRY T. POPE, Ch'm'n.

Oct. 29, 1864. 81-3t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

THE NEWS.—No event of great importance has occurred during the past week, though the minor incidents, since loss of Plymouth, are all favorable.

The Yankee Presidential Election will take place to-morrow, the 8th inst. We see nothing to change our opinion that Lincoln will be elected; nor anything indicating that his defeat would be any advantage to us. All that we think is worth hoping for in the matter is, that the contest may be a close one—that the opposition to Lincoln may show itself to be strong, just strong enough to fail by a hair's breadth of defeating him. Should this be the case, the party which has thus so rapidly made head will soon be in the majority, though out of office, and may compel the government to change its policy and make peace.

RAILROAD MEETING.—We invite attention to the notice of a meeting to organize the Company for constructing a Railroad from this place to Florence, S. C. The Commissioners have readily procured a sufficient amount of subscriptions to secure the charter and to organize the Company. It is an enterprize of vast importance to the Confederacy as well as to this community and to the people along the route and south of it.

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE.—A letter from an officer in this distinguished brigade says that it is rapidly filling up, as is the case with all other brigades in Lee's army, which, he says, is far stronger than it was some months ago. Clingman's brigade is now pleasantly located, the men pretty well supplied with clothing, and in good spirits.

THE OLD ISSUE.—After our last paper was published, we were glad to learn that the Bank of Fayetteville is supplied with funds to redeem the old issue Treasury notes of $5 and upwards.

Let holders bring or send forward what they may have, and let reading men caution any ignorant persons of the necessity of getting rid of what they may have before the 1st of January, for all such, notes will then be worthless.

THE PLEASURE OF BEING DECEIVED.—Just twenty years ago there lived in our town one of the most ardent Whigs we ever knew, who naturally took a deep interest in the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. That was before the day of telegraphs, and it was a fortnight before the vote of New York, upon which the result hinged, could be accurately ascertained. During most of that time it was deemed next to a certainty that that great State had cast it, vote for Mr. Clay, and elected him. Well do we remember the receipt of the news one cold November morning when the stage arrived here before daylight, and when we were not the only anxious person who had left a warm bed to get such a shower bath of bad news. As the tidings spread, the Van Burenites jeered our old friend without mercy; to which his only reply was, that, "d—n 'em, they could not deprive him of the pleasure he had enjoyed for a week past in *believing* that Clay was elected."

We are reminded of this by the following from the Columbia South Carolinian:—

"It is difficult to understand how the Yankees can feel otherwise than bitterly to Grant who has subjected them to so many disappointments by his repeated announcements of victories, which, in the end, have been almost invariably discovered to be defeats. Yet there is a light in which these falsehoods may be viewed, which may cause them to be regarded as calling rather for gratitude than enmity on the part of those whom they deceive. The story of Stratocles will suggest what we mean. This classical liar, of more than two thousand years ago, once persuaded the Athenians to offer a public sacrifice and thanksgiving for a victory obtained at sea, though he was in possession, at the time, of information to the effect that the Athenian fleet had been totally defeated. When the news of the calamity came at last, and in such a shape that it could not be denied, the anger of the people was, of course, aroused against him, but Stratocles saved his life and appeased their wrath by the pleasant turn which he gave to the whole affair. "Have I done you any injury?" said he. "Is it not owing to me that you have spent three days in the pleasures of victory?" Grant could easily excuse himself by employing a similar argument. "Fools," he might exclaim, "have you not more reason to thank than to blame me, that I have led you to persevere in a glorious enterprise which, if you had known the truth, you would probably have wished to abandon months ago! If I had told you that I was drubbed every time I fought, that in every fight I lost ten to the enemy's one, and that the fields of Virginia were in fact but one vast grave, which I was engaged in stocking with yankee dead, would you have been able to cherish so long that magnificent dream of subjugation and empire in which you have now passed nearly four intoxicated years? Have I not made you drunk with hope, when a single honest word would have sobered you into despair? Is it not through my lies that your worthless currency has been sustained, and that the bankruptcy which inevitably awaits you has been deferred again and again? And if you get over this war with any credit to yourselves, will it not be owing to the falsehoods which I proclaim, and of which the world will probably be induced to believe at least one-tenth, from sheer inability to comprehend how a man who writes himself commander-in-chief of the armies of a mighty nation could perpetrate such a series of outrageous untruths?' Such are the queries which the great Ulysses might put to the yankee nation, to each of which there could be none other than an affirmative reply."

As was expected, Grant has claimed a "decided success" in his last advance of Thursday the 27th on both sides of the James, when, according to yankee accounts and all appearances, he threw forward his whole army, infantry, cavalry and artillery, himself commanding in person, fought during the afternoon, and *at midnight retreated!* He says, in his official report to the Secretary of War, 'Our casualties have been light, probably less than 200. The same is probably true with the enemy." In a second dispatch, written the next day, he says, "We lost no prisoners except the usual stragglers, who are always picked up." Over 1300 "straggiers" have actually been received in prison at Richmond! Grant says he captured 910; whereas only 416 are missing from our army! In his dispatch of the 27th, 9 P. M., Grant says, "I shall keep our troops out where they are until noon to morrow, in hopes of inviting an attack." On the next day, the 28th, he says, at midnight they commenced withdrawing. This shows that they had been too severely handled to await the attack.

In the first of these dispatches Grant states a fact that may well cheer the Confederates, viz: "At every point the enemy was found entrenched, and his works manned." Again: "On our right, Butler extended around well towards the Yorktown road, without finding a point unguarded."

To show what was meant by and expected from this movement we copy the following from the New York Tribune's special army correspondent's letter of the 27th:

"This morning the entire army is in motion, with *six days' rations*, and ammunition for *any emergency*. . . . The immediate objective point of the movement is the *Southside Railroad and the Appomattox River*, in a circle of existing fortified line. Our line being once extended to the Appomattox with this natural barrier between ours and the main rebel army, it will be a very easy matter, as will be seen by reference to the map, to keep the Danville Railroad, on the south side of the Appomattox, constantly cut by cavalry raids. It is impossible to foresee at what point the movement will stop, but I do not think that the plan is to extend the movement, particularly at this time, farther than to the Appomattox. Then the Danville Railroad, south of the Appomattox, will naturally be the next objective point of attack."

A STRONG SIGN.—The strength of the peace party at the North is manifested by a thousand incidents. The press and public harangues speak unmistakably that it is a powerful party, not to be put down by all the bayonets of Lincoln. Both indulge in language which a year or two ago they would not have dared to utter, and which they only utter now because they feel conscious of the strength of numbers.

One of the plainest evidences of this is presented by the resignation of his seat in the U. S. Congress, by Henry G. Stebbins, from the 1st District of New York (the city,) who says in his address to his constituents that he had supported the government, favored a vigorous prosecution of the war, and opposed any steps to peace or negotiations with men in rebellion who had not laid down their arms. He says that if he should retain his seat he would persistently adhere to these principles and this action. Therefore he resigns, for, says he,—

"I am now convinced, though with much regret, and have now to acknowledge my conviction, that *in all these respects my conduct is and would continue to be disapproved by a large majority of those who elected me.*"

HOW LINCOLN MANAGES THE ELECTIONS.—In the late conference between the Tennessee remonstrants and Lincoln, the latter said he would manage his election in his own way, and McClellan might manage his in his own way. Lincoln's way is exemplified in his management of the Indiana Gubernatorial election two or three weeks ago. Under pretence of keeping the peace, Lincoln sent a Massachusetts regiment to Indiana; and what were their duties? One of them writes to a New York paper as follows:—

"It is estimated that the Sixtieth Massachusetts regiment cast about six thousand votes for Governor Morton last Tuesday: and I know that some of the boys of Company I voted ten and twelve times each." "Two or three car loads of the regiment were sent to Greenville, "a copperhead town," to see the election as it were: and the boys hardly did their duty, for the town gave only about six hundred Republican majority."

A PROPOSITION.—We propose that, by common consent, the Hon. Mr. Boyce of South Carolina and the would-be Governor of North Carolina be started out in search of some one to negotiate with. They insist upon it that the war cannot be closed without negotiation, in which we agree with them, and that negotiations ought to be entered upon at once, in which also we agree with them. The only difference between us is, that we think there can't be negotiations without the consent and concurrence of the yankees, whilst Mr. Boyce and the Standard either think otherwise or know of some yankees who will negotiate. By all means let them have every facility for finding those yankees. Let them take along with them in the search, which will necessarily lead them into yankee land, as many of their followers as they please, and all the types and presses of the Standard, &c. Should they never find their way back, there will be many a dry eye in the Confederacy. If they can negotiate a peace, they will earn honor and fame. If they fail, way they can at least stay in yankee land, where they cannot do the Confederacy half the harm they do here.

THE RIGHT WAY.—Some bold adventurous Confederate spirits are pursuing the right course to punish the yankees for their burning and devastation in the Confederacy. Let them burn every yankee city, town, village and dwelling upon all their borders, and let every man, woman and child among them go to sleep at night under an apprehension that the flames will burst out over his head before day dawn. This would be a meet retaliation.

See this morning's telegraphic dispatches.

A WAR-DEBT LEVY.—Amongst the financial plans which will engage the attention of Congress and the people, that of the Richmond Sentinel, which we copy, seems to be worthy of consideration, and perhaps of adoption, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall propose something better.

PAY OF SOLDIERS.—The Richmond Sentinel, semi-official, attributes the delay in paying off the soldiers, (and other public creditors, doubtless,) to the repeated calling out of the clerks to defend Richmond.

The originators of the idea of conscribing negroes as soldiers in our army have made to answer for, since it has originated a discussion in the newspapers of the most evil tendency. It is as if children should scatter burning brands amongst combustible matter. It amazes us to see so little discretion among Editors. If the subject must be discussed—and for our own part we see no such necessity—pray let it be done in such manner as to avoid sowing the seeds of greater evils than even the conscription of negroes, bad as that would be.

OUR OWN FIRST READER.—We have received a copy of this book from the publishers, Messrs Sterling, Campbell & Albright, of Greensboro'. It is a stereotype edition, illustrated, and well printed and bound. The stereotype plates were of course imported, as they cannot be made in this State, if in the Confederacy. This is the first of a series of Readers to be published by this enterprising firm, whose efforts to furnish a supply of School Books are worthy of all praise.

Artificial Limbs for N. C. Soldiers.—We call attention, says the Raleigh Conservative, to the following letter from Surg. Gen. Warren. It contains valuable information for those who have been so unfortunate as to lose a limb by the casualties of war, and shows at the same time the interest which North Carolina is taking in behalf of her maimed sons:

RALEIGH, Nov 3, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co., *Editors of the Conservative:*

SIRS—You will confer a favor by stating that disabled soldiers from the State of North Carolina can be furnished with *Artificial Limbs* in the order of their application, by communicating with Surgeon W. A. Carrington, Richmond, Va.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be supplied at the expense of the State, while commissioned officers will be charged the *prime cost* of the articles.

This arrangement is temporary in its character, and has been made in consequence of an unexpected delay in the receipt from Europe of the necessary materials for the manufactory, which the State proposes to establish.

Very respectly, your obd't serv't,

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

Arrival of the Remains of Gen. Ramseur.—The body of Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Ramseur was sent by the enemy into Gen. Hoke's lines, on the Darbytown road, yesterday evening, and was brought to the city last night. General Ramseur died on the 20th ult., the day after his capture, and, at the solicitation of his friends in Middletown, his body was embalmed by a yankee artist. We presume his remains will be sent immediately to North Carolina, his native State and former home.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Arkansas Senator.—The Hon. Augustus H. Garland has been elected to the Confederate States Senate from the State of Arkansas. He is chosen for the unexpired term of Charles B. Mitchel, who recently died after a brief illness. Mr. Garland was elected on the 27th of September, and by a highly complimentary vote. He received 38 votes against 5 for two other candidates—one for Alfred B. Greenwood and 14 for Albert Pike.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The next meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society will take place at the residence of Mr. E. W. Willkings, to-day, at 3½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the President.

REBECCA B. BUXTON, Sec'y.

Nov. 7th.

Private Advices from Hood's Army.—A friend who left Jacksonville, Alabama, on the 27th ultimo gives us some interesting information of Hood's army, and of recent operations in North Georgia.

Hood's army lay encamped at Jacksonville, Ala., for ten days. While there the men were under the most admirable discipline: not a depredation was committed. On the 22d ult. the army broke camp at Jacksonville and took up its line of march. By the following Tuesday, the 25th, it had completed its crossing of the Tennessee river. When the army left Jacksonville it was in splendid condition. The men were in fine spirits and well equipped; the wagon trains ample and well provided, and everything in perfect trim. There was no fear of our men not getting a plenty to eat, a drove of some 8,000 fine beeves having been secured before the army was put into motion.

There were some men left behind at Jacksonville for want of shoes and clothing, but these have been supplied and the men have been sent forward to their commands. We are assured that the whole country has been cleared, and not a straggler or skulker remains behind. The men showed, indeed, no spirit to lag, but started off with great alacrity and spirit. The only thing that tended to dampen their enthusiasm was the fact that many of them had not been paid a cent for fifteen months; yet there was no querulousness or complaint—not a single murmur or whimper.

The railroad from Dalton was most effectually destroyed by Hood. The track was torn up for a distance of 38 miles—in fact the whole way from Dalton up to within 300 yards of Resaca. The destruction was complete. The rails were torn up and bent, the ties burnt, the excavations filled up, and the tunnel blown into a mass of ruins, the brick arching falling like the wall of a house! It is said that the damage to the road cannot be repaired in less than two months.

In destroying the railroad our men followed up their work to within a few hundred yards of Resaca. The enemy had mounted guns, but none of them commanded the railroad. Our men were all eager to attack and carry Resaca, but Hood said that there was nothing there, and that its capture would not be worth the sacrifice of life it would cost.

Gen. Beauregard had his headquarters at Jacksonville, but left soon after the army took up its line of march, to join them in the field. His presence has inspired the people with the greatest confidence and hope.

About the time of the army's crossing the Tennessee, Wheeler's cavalry fell upon the enemy at King's, about 22 miles northwest of Jacksonville, and about midway between Gadsden and Centre, and drove them for 6 miles, killing and wounding a good many, and capturing a number of prisoners.

Sherman is reported, our informant says, not to have more than 35,000 men. His army is said to be demoralized, and his trains in a most wretched condition.

The spirit of the people in Georgia and Alabama is said to be as good and hopeful as at any time since the war commenced. Everything wears a cheerful aspect, and it is believed that the enemy will be driven soon out of Georgia.—*Rich. Exam*

The Fall of Plymouth.—On the evening of the 98th ult., Gen Baker, commanding this Department, received information by telegraph, that the enemy had succeeded in surprising and destroying the gunboat Albemarle near her wharf at Plymouth. Gen. Baker, accompanied by personal staff, immediately left Goldsboro' for Plymouth, at which place he arrived on the afternoon of the 30th in the midst of a fierce bombardment of the town from the fleet of gun-boats which had stationed themselves in the middle of the river out of sight of our batteries. The sudden appearance of Gen. Baker among the troops was hailed by the whole garrison with shouts of welcome. Each man felt re-assured by the voluntary presence of this veteran soldier, and sprung with alacrity to their duty.

From their concealment the enemy kept up a continual shower of canister and shell on the devoted town. Nerved by the calm and cheering voice of the General, each man stood bravely to his post ready to execute any order which should emanate from him. Finding all their attempts to sail up to Plymouth direct, foiled by the stout resistance from the batteries, under command of Col. Whitford, the enemy retired and ascended Middle River. There they met obstructions which they soon removed, and re-entering the Roanoke from this direction they attacked the town in reverse. Gen. Baker attempted to prevent this by throwing out sharpshooters, but owing to the exceedingly heavy fire of the gun boats and the accuracy of their fire these were driven back; and the enemy finding no opposition they ascended the Roanoke and came down upon the town. The first or upper fort was manned by the crew of the Albemarle. This the gunboat sailed past, though several times struck by the shots from its guns, the damage not appearing to be material. The fleet then paid their special respects to Fort Jones, where they succeeded in dismounting all the guns and exploding the magazine. Meantime the enemy threw an occasional spiteful shell or hot shot over into the town, which caused several of the buildings to fire. At this juncture, in the midst of the conflagration of the town, the necessary evacuation of the several forts, and the landing of the enemy, Gen. Baker issued his orders to blow up the magazine and withdraw the garrison.

The manœuvre of falling back was done with such perfect order that nothing of any value fell into the hands of the enemy with the exception of two guns belonging to Lee's battery, the horses to which had all been killed. The total loss in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, will not exceed 25 or 30 men. Gen. Baker has fallen back only to Jamesville and seems determined to dispute every foot of ground around Plymouth, he having decided not to evacuate Washington. Thus ended this eventful affair. Though cut in its results to the Eastern part of our State, its defence under such forbidding circumstances forms another brilliant episode of gallantry in the history of the State.—*Goldsboro' State Journal.*

The attack on the Ram Albemarle.—The following is the yankee official account of the attempt to destroy the Albemarle:

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov 1.—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: I sent Lt. W. B. Cushing, on the 17th of October, with picket launch No 1, to blow up the ram Albemarle. He returned to-day and reports to me that he blew up the Albemarle on the morning of the 28th. The destruction was complete. Picket launch No. 1 was destroyed by the enemy's shot and sunk. One man escaped with Lt. Cushing; the others were captured. Commander Macomb writes that "from circumstances which have since occurred, I am able to inform you that the ram is sunk."

D. D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral Comd'g No. Atlantic Squadron.

The Conscription in Alabama.—We find some interesting statistics in the consolidated return of the registration law of Alabama, just completed under orders of the Conscript Bureau. It appears that there are in that State 14,200 men who are fit for duty who are not in the field. There are, besides these, 4,497 who are physically disabled, and who we leave out of the statistics altogether. Of those who are fit for the field, there are 5,099 exempted by law of Congress, including 1,164 State officers, 1,515 overseers and agriculturists, 585 ministers, 684 physicians, 291 school teachers, 163 newspaper and 445 railroad employees, and a few others. The detailed men in the State number 2,547, and those in Government service 2,794; and in addition to these, there is a list of "miscellaneous" details or exemptions, numbering 971, in which we find that 492 men are put down as "unclassified." The consolidated report, from which this abstract is taken, has some other miscellaneous items, such as "reported deserters," "men lying in the woods," &c., increasing the grand total, including the paysically disabled, to 20,256.

None of these statistics have reference to the reserve forces, and only refer to the men between 18 and 45 who were called out by the act passed two years ago by Congress.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Post Commandant.—Col. Wm. J. Clarke, whose wound disqualifies him for field service, has been assigned to duty as Commandant of this post.

Raleigh Progress, 5th.

Ludicrous Mistake.—It appears that a most ludicrous mistake occurred among the yankees during Grant's late "reconnoissance" to the Boydton plank road. One brigade of yankees, lately arrived in the grand Army of the Potomac, and unacquainted with localities, became separated from the rest of the troops in the advance on the Boydton plank road. They wandered around for sometime in the hopes of meeting with their comrades. Suddenly, however, they came out upon a railroad—the Southside railroad, of course,—the very road they were looking for. They set to work upon it in a trice, and enthusiastically tore up about a mile and a half of it. Suddenly they hear the whistle of the train. They wait for it eagerly, ready to pounce upon the unwary passengers and satiate themselves with plunder; but the engineer sees danger ahead, and stops the locomotive with a shriek. The Yankees had torn up a mile and a half of Grant's new railroad, just laid down from the vicinity of Petersburg to City Point.—*Petersburg Express.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

From the North.—MOBILE, Nov. 5.—Memphis papers of the 2d say nothing about Price. The Chicago Times of the 29th says that the dispatches claiming a victory over Price in Missouri were bogus, gotten up for election purposes.

RICHMOND, Nov. 5.—The Baltimore American of the 3d says that the Tallahassee has captured and scuttled 5 vessels off Block Island, R. I. There is nothing new from Hood or Sherman. A party of rebels from Canada have attempted to surprise the water batteries at Castine, Maine, but were driven off by the garrison. Secretary Seward has informed the Mayor of Buffalo that the State Department has information of a conspiracy of rebels in Canada to set fire to the principal border cities on the day of the Presidential election.

Gov. Seymour of N. Y. has issued a long proclamation urging efforts to discountenance strife and violence on the day of election. He directs Sheriffs and other peace officers to see that every voter shall have entire freedom, and to see that no military or other organized force is in the vicinity of the polls with intent to menace or interfere with the voters. Against such interference they must exercise the full force of their districts. A general prayer meeting is to be held in Utica on the 6th to ask that Almighty God may direct the people in voting, and restrain their passions so that they may be delivered from violence and blessed with continuance of their liberties. Similar meetings will be held in other cities.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.—New York papers of the 4th report much excitement at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., [on Lake Ontario,] regarding an expected rebel raid from Canada. Business is suspended and the citizens preparing for defence. A large number of armed men, supposed to be rebels, are on the islands in the St. Lawrence river below Ogdensburgh. A suspicious steamer with about 50 men on board passed along the river close in shore on the afternoon of the 3d.

The Tallahassee is reported to have entered the Delaware Breakwater and destroyed several vessels at anchor there. Afterwards she landed men at Lewes, Delaware, and robbed the people of a large amount of property.

There is nothing from Grant or Sherman. In the Shenandoah Valley all is quiet. Gen. Butler has arrived at New York with orders to report to Gen. Dix for duty.

Gen. Dix has issued orders to Provost Marshals to prevent rebel deserters from voting, but no military force must be stationed near the polls.

From Europe.—RICHMOND, Nov'r 6.—Foreign advices to the 23d state that the [Fair at] Liverpool in aid of Southern prisoners of war proved a great success. Four days' receipts amounted to £10,000, and about £9,000 more were suscribed.

The strikes among the colliers in South Stafford, England, were becoming alarming, and serious collisions with the police had occurred. The financial troubles showed little or no improvement. Failures were daily announced.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia have gone to Nice, where it is supposed there will be an interview between the Czar and the Emperor Napoleon.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Oct. 6.—Gen. Gracie captured a yankee picket line last night, and a number of prisoners were taken. The yankee batteries opened and kept up a heavy fire all night, but all is quiet to-day.

From Savannah.—SAVANNAH, Nov'r 6.—Our prisoners have not yet arrived at Hilton Head, and the exchange of prisoners did not take place to-day. It is supposed that the exchange will be made by next flag of truce on Tuesday.

From Below Richmond.—The enemy were engaged yesterday in levelling a part of their works a few hundred yards north of Fort Harrison, and it is supposed by some that he intends making another advance on our left. We notice in the United States papers of 2d inst., that the superintendent of telegraphs, at Fortress Monroe, has been ordered not to send any private dispatches over the lines, as the telegraph will be required for the use of the Government. This precaution is taken to prevent the truth from leaking out relative to Grant's losses. No doubt the facts relative to the operations of last week have had some effect upon the gold market, and it is to suppress such information that the order referred to has been given.—*Rich'd Sentinel, 5th.*

From the Valley.—Private letters from the Valley represent Gen. Early to be again in a condition to meet the enemy, but with no prospect of a fight, unless he advances and attacks Sheridan. Our troops are represented to be in fine condition, and eager to resume the offensive.

We are inclined to the opinion that the enemy are abandoning the Manassas road, and will send part of their force now in the Valley to the assistance of Grant. It will be seen by a statement from the New York World, that two corps had been ordered from the Valley to Grant, when they were recalled to meet Gen. Early.—*Ib.*

From Missouri—Private advices from Missouri state that Price has not left, nor does he intend leaving the State. He has accumulated horses, arms, ammunition and men, and is pursuing a premeditated course as to his route southward. His acquisitions have all been preserved, and he has, at present, the strongest *mounted* force in the Confederacy. There is no news yet confirming the yankee statements concerning the capture of Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell.—*Rich'd Dispatch, 5th.*

Capture of Mules and Wagons.—Lieut. Graham and ninety scouts captured three hundred and fifty mules and a number of wagons, last Thursday, in the vicinity of Atlanta. The mules were brought off, but the wagons were abandoned.

Preparations for attacking Wilmington.—The double turreted monitor Monadnock arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 30th of October. One of the crew, who gave an account of the trip in the Philadelphia Inquirer, adds:

"There is quite a large fleet collected here, [Fortress Monroe,] and number, &c, would be contraband news. Rumor says we will sail this week for Wilmington, to lead the attack on that nest of secession."

The New York Herald is urging the electors who may be chosen at the election on next Tuesday, to pass over both the candidates and elect Grant as President.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 11th Sept., by James S. Turner, Esq., RICHARD HARRIS, member of House of Commons, to Miss ANN M. LANIER, all of Stanly county.

At the church in Summerville, on Wednesday Evening last, 2d inst., by the Rev. Neill McKay, Mr JOHN W. HOWARD to Miss FANNIE, daughter of Gen A. D. McLean.

In Raleigh, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. W. E Pell, Mr. OSCAR M NEAL, of Co. I, 34 N. C. Cavalry, to Miss CATHARINE ISABELLA McGOWAN, daughter of Mr. Patrick McGowan.

DIED,

In Moore County, on Wednesday 19th Oct, Mr. WILLIAM OLIVER, in the 83d year of his age, leaving a widowed wife, 5 daughters and 3 sons, to mourn his loss. Mr. Oliver served his Country faithfully in 1812, and his 3 sons are serving in the Confederate army. He was a good neighbor and enjoyed the confidence of the community in which he resided. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church for the last 28 years of his life.

N. C. Christian Advocate please copy.

On the 11th Oct. 1864, TIMOTHY BRAXTON, son of Wm. W. and Margaret A. Herring, aged 1 year, 7 months and 24 days. Little Braxton is gone, yes, a father's pride, a mother's joy has fled from earth to fairer fields on high. A sweet budding flower has faded from mortality to bloom in immortality, where it will shine a "meteor bright," to illumine the pathway of bereaved parents to the right hand of Him who said "Suffer little children to come unto me." Weep not, parents, the babe has gone where thou too, art invited to come.

We bid him farewell with grief,
To part 'twas hard to do,
But we know he was relieved
From all the troubles here below.

AUNT SARAH.

Of diptheria, near Longstreet, Moore county, on the 1st inst., IDA, aged 3 years, 1 month and 23 days, second daughter of A. H. and Emily S. McLeod.

Presbyterian copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PHILANTHROPIC HALL, Oct. 29, 1864.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wise dispensation, to remove in the bloom of youth, from this world of sorrow and probation to His realms above, our worthy and well-beloved fellow-member, Joseph H. Branch, of Tallahassee, Fla., who, during his short sojourn among us ever evinced the strongest attachment to the Society and zeal for promoting her interest and welfare; and whereas, it is our sad and melancholy duty to signify the loss we have sustained, by offering so slight a tribute to his memory; therefore, be it unanimously

Resolved, That we as members of the Society and as fellow-students, who duly appreciate those amiable and gentlemanly qualities which won for him the esteem of all his companions, do sincerely lament the loss of one whose deportment in this life confirms us in our belief that he is now enjoying those blessings that are promised to all who put their trust in God, and that we will always think of him as one upon whose character memory delights to linger and to link the most beautiful associations.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved relations, and that widowed mother from whose tender embrace her only child has been removed, and as a testimony of our high appreciation of him whose loss they now mourn, do offer to them in behalf of the Philanthropic Society, the expression of our sincerest regret, and that we cannot but clothe our hearts in the deepest mourning when so fair a flower has been nipped in the bud, and that we trust that heart-broken mother will find consolation in knowing that his soul has found eternal rest in heaven.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the "Confederate," "Fayetteville Observer," and "Floridian and Journal," requesting publication, and that a copy be sent to the mother of the deceased.

W. A. B. BRANCH,
GEO. SLOVER,
C. J. AUSTIN,
} Com.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died suddenly, 21st of Oct., 1864, near Unionville, Robeson county, John P Ashley, only son of W H Ashley, dec'd, aged 19 years, 3 months and 4 days. He leaves a kind mother, and two affectionate sisters to mourn their loss. He was a brave and noble soldier, an affectionate son and brother, a kind friend, and he loved by all who knew him. He was one of the first to old adieu to home and loved ones in defence of his country. He was a member of Co C, 20th Reg't N C T. He fought bravely with his Reg't through the campaign of Va until he was wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg. He remained in a yankee prison fifteen months—was at home but two short weeks when God called his spirit to a better land. Although he did not die on the battle field, no nobler soldier has given his life for his country than he. Brave soldier boy, peace be to thy slumbers! Cease, loved ones, cease thy mourning! your loss is his eternal gain. CENSUS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

John V Wade was a member of Co B, 52d N C T. When this war broke out and his country called for volunteers he volunteered and left his family—a wife, two little boys and an aff cted father. In the fight at Gettysburg he was taken prisoner and carried to Fort Delaware, and from there to Point Lookout, and was sick all the time he was a prisoner. He was taken to the Hospital in December 1863 and died the 1st of February 1864 at Point Lookout. The Confederacy has lost a good soldier and his wife a kind and affectionate husband.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 7.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon 5 75 to 6 00. Pork 7 00. Lard 5 75 to 6 00
Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 4 00. Butter 6 00 to 7 50.
Cotton 1 50 to 1 62½. Coffee 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—20 00 to 40 00 per bunch.
Copperas, retail 3 00. Dried Fruit 1 00 per lb.
Flour—Super, $280, Family, $240
Grain—Corn $18 to $19. Wheat $35 00. Rye $30.
Oats 18. Peas $15 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 00, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 4 00 to 5 00, country made 3 50.
Fodder, new, $7 to $8, Old $10. Hay $5 50 to $6.
Shucks 3 50
Flaxseed 3 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Green Apples 15 00 to 20 00 per bushel.
Eggs 2 50 to 3 00 per dozen.
Leather—Upper 25 00, Sole 20 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $50 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $50 00.
Molasses, country made, 12 50 to 15 00.
Rice 75 by cask.
Sugar 8 00 per bbl; retail 10 00.
Soda 6 00 per lb.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Soap—Family Bar 8 00 per lb., Toilet 8 00 to 10 00.
Nails 3 50 to 4 00 per lb.
Onions 25 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $15 rush; sweet $10.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 2 25 to 3 50.
Salt 40 00 to 45 00 per bushel
Tallow 4 00. Wool $6 to $7.

Corrected by E L PEMBERTON.

Florence and Fayetteville Railroad.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A SUFFICIENT amount having been subscribed to authorize the organization of the above named Company, a meeting of the Stockholders is hereby called to meet in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 15th day of December next, for the purpose of electing a President and Director of said Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Stockholders. The Books of subscription are still open. This is an important road to this community and to the country generally. We hope every man will feel the importance of doing what he can to secure the speedy completion of this road.

W McL McKAY,
JNO M ROBE,
A A McKETHAN,
D A RAY,
A W STEELE,
} Com.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov 7. 82 4tm

John H. Cook, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at Auction on Tuesday next, 10th inst.
36 pcs English Shoes,
24 gross Agate Buttons,
Lot Shoe Thread,
One Large Oven,
Sundry other articles.

Nov 7. 1t

Persons who wish to send Packages to Co. F, 24th N. C. Regt., Cumberland Plow Boys, will leave them with A. A McKethan Esq., Fayetteville, or at Cedar Creek Landing, early on the 16th Nov., as I will leave on the 17th for my company.

SION HORNE,
Serg't Co. F, 24th Reg't N. C. T.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 82-3t

A CARD.

WE will be compelled, after this date, to increase our charges, for Professional services, to an amount approximating the cost of living.

Those who will pay in Provisions will be charged according to old rates.

B. W. ROBINSON, M. D.
H. A. McSWAIN, M. D.
W. C McDUFFIE, M. D.
J. A McRAE, M. D.
K. A BLACK, M. D.
T. D HAIGH, M. D.

Nov 7. 81 2tpd

Cloak Lost.

LOST, between John McNeill's, Esq and Lieut. Neill McNeill's, near Orain's Creek, Moore county, on the 19th October, a DARK BROWN CLOTH CLOAK, with red and black tassels. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery by Mrs MINOR.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 82 3t

Presbyterian copy.

NOTICE.

I will give SPUN YARN for Brandy, Wine, Bacon Lard and Butter. D. D. FRENCH.

Lumberton Nov. 4. 82 5tpd

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of said Academy wish to employ a teacher of experience, and well qualified to prepare boys for College. A good music teacher is also wanted. The next session will commence about the 1st of Jan'y next. Applicants are required to exhibit testimonials of competency to Sec'y board of Trustees.

C. C. COVINGTON.

Nov. 3. 81-3t

Tax in Kind—Robeson County.

AN ESTIMATE of the present year's crop of corn, short corn, buckwheat, Rough rice, Irish potatoes, cured fodder, sugar, molasses of cane, molasses of sorghum, cotton, peas, beans and ground peas, being called for by the Government: We will meet the farmers of Robeson County, at the following times and places to take their respective lists, to-wit:

At Lumberton, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of County Court, Nov. 28th, 29th and 30th.
Burnt Swamp, Thursday, Dec'r 1st, 1864.
Smith's, Friday 2nd;
Blue Springs, Saturday 3d;
Lumber Bridge, Monday 5th;
St Paul's, Tuesday 6th;
Howellsville, Wednesday 7th;
Burnt Islands, Thursday 8th;
Lumberton, Friday 9th;
Back Swamp, Saturday 10th;
Allardsville, Monday 12th;
Thompson's, Tuesday 13th;
White House, Wednesday 14th;
Sterling's Mills, Thursday 15th;
Sealey's, Friday 16th;

It will be seen that farmers are required to render full and accurate lists of their entire crop of the above articles of produce. Although some may not be liable to a Tax in Kind by the law, yet *all* will be required to hand in their lists under oath. Otherwise they will be considered liable to the tax, and held responsible.

It affords us pleasure through this medium, to acknowledge the loyalty, patriotism and promptness of the farmers of Robeson County, in listing their small grain and wool. With very few exceptions, those required to pay a tax in kind came forward promptly, at such times as they could meet us, and rendered their lists, without a murmur. All seemed united upon the one great issue—our cause and country. Suffer us then, fellow citizens, to anticipate the same glorious success in our approaching campaign. Prepare your lists properly before the day of listing if possible—remembering at the same time, the soldiers' wives and others around you who are left alone, and have no person to attend to this matter for them, and bring theirs with your own, on the day set apart to receive them.

We should be united, zealous and active in discharging every known duty in this our great struggle for life and liberty.

HUGH A CAMPBELL,
ANGUS D BROWN,
Assr's 25th Tax Dist. N. C.

Lumberton Nov. 5. 82 4t. N'o15N

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors for Moore County at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting all taxes now due the Confederate Government, viz: At Arch'd Kelly's Nov 21st; at M Sheffield's, Nov 22d; at Ritter's, Nov 23d; Alston's, Nov 24th; D M McLaurch's, Nov 25th; John Sheppard's, Nov 26th; McNeill's, Nov 28th; D Graham's, Nov 29th; Carthage, Nov 30th, 1864. All who have not given in are hereby notified to attend with their lists properly made out. Meet at 10 o'clock at any of the above named places most convenient. ALEX. KELLY, Col. 32d Dist.

Nov 4, 1864 82 3t

Presbyterian copy twice and present duplicate accounts to Obs Office

Notice—Tithe Payers of Robeson County.

ALL that have not delivered their Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Wool, are respectfully requested to do so by the first of December next. All that live within 12 miles of Tithe Depots on the Railroad must haul their produce to them. Regular Depots, Lumberton, Moss Neck and Shoe Heel.

B. STANSIL, Q M. Ag't, Bo. Co.

Nov. 1. 1t14

F. O. Farnett, Johnsonville, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE following named members of Capt Jas Hookaway's Co. Senior Reserves, of Harnett county, who are now absent without leave, are hereby ordered to report to Lieut W H Senter, at Wilmington, N. C., without delay: A Ray, E Rollins, J A Smith (of Cumberland,) L Tapmas, H Weisen, M Weeks, J J Woodward, R Johnson, W Burges, E Morris, C Lucas, W Lee (of Cumberland,) D McDonald, D Malsbire, D McGorquill, H Nunnery, K Norris, J E Clark, B Branch, A Baker, S Matthews, R Pate, J Stewart, M Weaver, A Brady, Benton Biggs, A Cameron, Joel Denning, W Dewer, J Godwin, L Hall, W Hobby, G Lucas, D Moore, A Moore, M Morris, A Patterson (of Cumberland.)

Any man failing to report within ten days from the publication of this order will be considered a deserter and dealt with accord

INTERESTING OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

We copy from the Richmond Sentinel the following correspondence between Gens. Lee and Grant relative to the treatment of negro soldiers and some late "retaliatory" measures of Gen. B. F. Butler:—

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA., October 19, 1864.

LT. GEN. U. S. GRANT, Comd'g U. S. Armies:

General: In accordance with instructions from the Hon. Secretary of War of the Confederate States, I have the honor to call your attention to the subject of two communications recently addressed by Major Gen'l B. F. Butler, ex-officer under your command, to the Hon. Robt Ould, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners.

For the better understanding of the matter, I enclose copies of the communications.

You will perceive by one of them that the writer has placed a number of officers and men belonging to the Confederate service, prisoners of war captured by the United States forces, at labor in the canal at Dutch Gap, in retaliation, as is alleged for a like number of Federal colored soldiers, prisoners of war in our hands, who are said to have been put to work on our fortifications.

The evidence of this fact is found in the affidavits of two deserters from our service.

The other letter refers to a copy of a notice issued by a Confederate officer commanding a camp near Richmond, calling upon the owners to come forward and establish their claims to certain negroes in the custody of that officer.

The writer of the latter proceeds to state that some of the negroes mentioned in the notice are believed to be soldiers of the United States army captured in arms, and that, upon that belief, he has ordered to such manual labor as he deems most fitting to meet the exigency an equivalent number of prisoners of war held by the United States, and announces that he will continue to order to labor captives in war to a number equal to that of all the United States soldiers who he has reason to believe are held to service or labor by the Confederate forces, until he shall be notified that the alleged practice on the part of the Confederate authorities has ceased.

Before stating the facts with reference to the particular negroes alluded to I beg to explain the policy pursued by the Confederate Government towards this class of persons, when captured by its forces.

All negroes in the military or naval service of the United States, taken by us, who are not identified as the property of citizens or residents of any of the Confederate States, are regarded as prisoners of war, being held to be proper subjects of exchange, as I recently had the honor to inform you.

No labor is expected from such prisoners by the Confederate authorities.

Negroes who owe service or labor to citizens or residents of the Confederate States, and who, through compulsion, persuasion, or of their own accord, leave their owners, and are placed in the military or naval service of the United States, occupy a different position.

The right to the service or labor of negro slaves, in the Confederate States, is the same now as when those States were members of the Federal Union.

The constitutional relations and obligations of the Confederate Government to the owners of this species of property, are the same as those so frequently and so long recognized as appertaining to the Government of the United States, with reference to the same class of persons, by virtue of its organic law.

From the earliest period of the independence of the American States, it has been held that one of the duties incumbent upon the several common governments under which they have, from time to time, been associated, was the return to their lawful owners, of slaves recaptured from the public enemy. It has been uniformly held that the capture or abduction of a slave, does not impair the right of the owner to such slave, but that the right attaches to him immediately upon recapture.

Such was the practice of the American States during their struggle for independence. The Government under which they were then associated restored to the owners slaves abducted by the British forces and subsequently recaptured by the American armies.

In the war of 1812 with Great Britain, the course pursued by the United States Government was the same, and it recognized the right of the owner to slaves recaptured from the enemy. Both the Continental and United States Governments, in fact, denied that the abduction of slaves was a belligerent right, and the latter power insisted upon, and ultimately secured by treaty, pecuniary indemnity from the British Government for slaves taken by its forces during the war of 1812.

And it is supposed that if a negro belonging to a citizen of a State in which slavery is recognized, and which is regarded as one of the United States, were to escape into the Confederate States, or be captured or abducted by their armies, the legal right of the owner to reclaim him would be as clear now as in 1812, the Constitution of the United States being unchanged in this particular, and that instrument having been interpreted in the judicial decisions, legislative and diplomatic acts and correspondence of the United States, as imposing upon that government the duty of protecting, in all cases coming within the scope of its authority, the owners of slaves as well as of any other kind of property recognized as such by the several States.

The Confederate Government, bound by the same constitutional obligations, considers, as that of the United States did, that the capture or abduction of a negro slave does not preclude the lawful owner from reclaiming him when captured, and I am instructed to say that all such slaves, when properly identified as belonging to citizens of any of the Confederate States, or to persons enjoying the protection of their laws, will be restored, like other recaptured private property, to those entitled to them.

Having endeavored to explain the general policy of the Confederate Government with regard to this subject, I beg leave to state the facts concerning the particular transactions referred to in the enclosed communications.

The negroes recently captured by our forces were sent to Richmond with other Federal prisoners. After their arrival it was discovered that a number of them were slaves belonging to citizens or residents of some of the Confederate States, and of this class fifty nine, as I learn, were sent with other negroes, to work on the fortifications around Richmond until their owners should appear and claim them. As soon as I was informed of the fact, less than two days afterwards, not wishing to employ them here, I ordered them to be sent to the interior.

By a misapprehension of the engineer officer in charge, they were transferred to our lines South of James river, but when apprised of the error, I repeated the order for their removal. If any negroes were included among this number, who were not identified as the slaves of citizens or residents of some of the Confederate States, they were so included without the knowledge or authority of the War Department, as already explained, and the mistake, when discovered, would have been corrected.

It only remains for me to say, that negroes employed upon our fortifications are not allowed to be placed where they will be exposed to fire, and there is no foundation for any statement to the contrary.

The author of the communications referred to has considered himself justified (by the report of two deserters, who do not allege that the negroes in question were exposed to any danger,) in placing our prisoners at labor in the canal at Dutch Gap under the fire of our batteries.

In view of the explanation of the practice of the Confederate Government above given and of the statement of facts I have made, I have now, in accordance with my instructions, respectfully to inquire whether the course pursued towards our prisoners, as set forth in the accompanying letters, has your sanction and whether it will be maintained?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, October 20, 1864.

Gen R E LEE, C. S. A., Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

General—Understanding, from your letter of the 19th, that the colored prisoners who were employed at work in the trenches near Fort Gilmer have been withdrawn, I have directed the withdrawal of the Confederate prisoners employed in the Dutch Gap canal. I shall always regret the necessity for retaliating for wrongs done our soldiers; but regard it my duty to protect all persons received into the army of the United States, regardless of color or nationality. When acknowledged soldiers of the Government are captured, they must be treated as prisoners of war, or such treatment as they receive will be inflicted upon an equal number of prisoners held by us.

I have nothing to do with the discussion of the slavery question, therefore decline answering the arguments adduced to show the right to return to former owners such negroes as are captured from our army. In answer to the question at the conclusion of your letter, I have to state, that all prisoners of war coming into my hands shall receive the kindest possible treatment, consistent with securing them, unless I have good authority for believing any number of our men are being treated otherwise. Then, painful as it may be to me, I shall inflict like treatment on an equal number of Confederate prisoners.

Hoping that it may never become my duty to order retaliation upon any man, held as a prisoner of war,

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

THE LATE VIRGINIA BATTLES.

The Richmond papers do not add much to the particulars given in our last. The Examiner says:—

Much as we dislike to use the word "fizzle," we know of no other which will as well define the result of Grant's operations on Thursday. His purpose is now quite evident. A heavy feint on our left, a demonstration on our centre, held by Pickett, was intended to cover and secure the success of an assault made by three whole corps upon our lines protecting the Southside road. Having carried these lines by storm, his design was to obtain a foothold on the Southside road, as he had previously done on the Weldon road. Once on the Southside road, he trusted to the spade, the pick and the axe to make his foothold permanent. He failed in every particular. On every part of the line he found us as perfectly prepared as if we had received news of the coming attack the day beforehand from our emissaries in Washington. He was repulsed on our left, on the centre and on the right, with heavy loss, especially on the two wings of our army. Our own loss along the whole line was trifling in the extreme. In the fight on the northside our loss was *sixteen wounded, none killed.* The assault was, in each and every part, a complete and contemptible "fizzle." On yesterday everything relapsed into wonted stagnation on the north side.

The South side.—On Wednesday night the Second, Fifth and part of the Ninth corps were massed on our extreme right, and at sunrise drove in the pickets at Armstrong's mill. They were held in check for awhile by our cavalry in breastworks, but, by dint of massing and flanking, at last swept around to the plank road, compelling our men to retire and capturing a few prisoners, some forage and a few wagons and horses. Here the enemy formed in line of battle and the fight commenced in good earnest and lasted until dark. Owing to the hilly and marshy nature of the ground and the heavy rain which was falling, our forces were not able to get fairly at the enemy. We captured about 100 prisoners, and when night set in the enemy still held the plank road—a position which places them a mile or so further from the Southside road, but gives them some advantage in the way of foraging and enables them to make raids on the Southside road with better chance of success than before this movement took place.

About dark a feint was made on our skirmish lines on Wilcox's farm, and a little before ten o'clock in the midst of a torrent of rain, a desperate night assault was made on our lines in the vicinity of the Rives' farm, to the left of the Southampton road. Our men were perfectly ready, our batteries opened along the whole line, and the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry was beyond anything that has been heard since Gettysburg. The enemy continued his efforts some twenty or thirty minutes, and then backed out, baffled, beaten and shattered. What their loss was could not be told in the darkness. Our loss was almost nothing.

Latest.—The following official despatch (in fact Obs.) received at a late hour last evening, bears out fully our assertion that Grant has made a complete failure on all parts of the line, and met with a serious disaster. The news is indeed most gratifying. The "On to Richmond" which was to have electrified the whole North and carried the day with a rush for Lincoln and the Abolitionists, has resulted in a thorough defeat along the whole length of our enormous line. It must be remembered that Gen. Lee is in the habit of understating the enemy's losses. Every one remembers that on a previous occasion when, according to the enemy's own confession, we captured 2,100 prisoners, Gen. Lee put down the number at 900. So now when he estimates the enemy's loss in prisoners at a fraction over 800, our own account, based upon the number of captives already lodged in the Libby prison, foots up 1,365. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is very large, and we doubt not when all the facts become known it will be found that from 8 to 5,000 yankees have fallen on each of the three fields of assault. Grant is minus not less than 10 or 12,000 men.

The Sentinel of the 31st says:—

We are not able to state with accuracy the losses of the enemy on Thursday; but enough is known to show that they were very considerable. On our right, where Mahone fought, more than 250 dead remained on the field after the retreat of the enemy. On our left we are informed that more than 150 were counted on one part of the arena of battle. Gen Hampton, too, with his cavalry, on our extreme right, is understood to have routed the enemy's cavalry, driving it to shelter behind the infantry. Making a moderate allowance for the dead who were buried or carried away by the enemy, and the usual estimate for the wounded, we suppose the killed, wounded and captured of Grant's army will amount to at least 5000 men. It is probably greater. Five thousand men, at the current price, are a loss to Mr. Lincoln of five millions of dollars, and will tend to excite the market.

The loss on our side, as has already been stated, was wonderfully small. Grant, with his usual tactics, pushed at us simultaneously with his right and left, but was soundly chastised, and gained no ground any where.

The Whig says:—

The battle extended along the whole line, from beyond Petersburg to the Darbytown road. The success was most triumphant. We everywhere, with almost no loss, triumphantly repulsed the enemy. One of our contemporaries estimates his entire loss at 8 to 10,000 men. We have no doubt it reached a very high figure. We took 1865 prisoners, who are now in this city and have been counted.

A few Important Facts

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3 Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Diseases, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 8,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E J Aston,
Albemarle, J M Bivins,
Carpet Hill, R B Saunders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchinson,
" P S Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley,
Concord, J Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Hillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co,
Fayetteville, N A Stedman & Co
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Lexington, J F Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', I Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P F Pescud,
Rockingham, J P Norfham,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
" Burbank & Gallaghar,
Shelby, R Fronsberger,
Wadesboro', W O Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H McLin,
" W H Lippitt,
GEORGE W. DEBMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.

July 25th 1864

Office Post Quartermaster,
4th Congressional District N. C.,
Fayetteville, N. C. Oct 21, 1864.

Notice to Farmers and Tithe Agents.

THE Tithe Agents will receive the Long Forage and give receipts which the Farmers must bring in when they pay their corn. Any Farmer who does not make 200 bushels of corn does not pay either corn or fodder from said 200 bushels. But if a person makes 200 bushels they then pay tithes on the whole amount, but the same Farmers must appear before the Assessors to make oath that they do not make more than 200 bushels.

J. M McGOWAN,
Capt. and Post Q. M.

73-2t*2t

10,000 Pieces New Music,

JUST received, which will be sent to any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices.

We have now become the SOLE AGENTS in North Carolina, for Geo. Dunn & Co. of Richmond, who are the *largest* and *finest* Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them, from this State, will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Books, Music, &c.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 5. 66*tf

Vice President Stephens's reply to Sherman.—The following is the reply of Vice President Stephens to William King, the citizen of Georgia through whom Gen. Sherman extended an invitation to Gov Brown, Mr Stephens and others, to meet him in a consultation, looking to the re-establishment of peace:

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., Oct. 1, 1864.

WM. KING, Sr., Esq. Sir: I have considered the message you delivered to me yesterday from Gen. Sherman with all the seriousness and gravity due the importance of the subject. That message was a verbal invitation by him through you, to me, to visit him at Atlanta, to see if we could agree upon some plan of terminating this fratricidal war without the further effusion of blood. The object is one which addresses itself with peculiar interest and great force to every well wisher of his country—to every friend of humanity—to every patriot—to every one attached to the principles of self government, established by our common ancestors. I need not assure you, therefore, that it is an object very dear to me—there is no sacrifice I would not make, short of principle and honor, to obtain it; and no effort would I spare, under the same limitations, with any reasonable or probable prospect of success.

But in the present instance, the entire absence of any power on my part to enter into such negotiations, and the like absence of any such power on his part, so far as appears from his message, necessarily precludes my acceptance of the invitation thus tendered. In communicating this to General Sherman, you may also say to him that if he is of opinion that there is any prospect of our agreeing upon terms of adjustment to be submitted to the action of our respective governments, even though he has no power to act in advance in the premises, and will make this known to me in some formal and authoritative manner (being so desirous for peace himself as you represent him to have expressed himself,) I would most cheerfully and willingly, with the consent of our authorities, accede to his request thus manifested, and enter with all the earnestness of my nature upon the responsible and arduous task of restoring peace and harmony to the country, upon principles of honor, right and justice to all parties. This does not seem to me to be at all impossible, if truth and reason should be permitted to have their full sway.

Yours, most respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Death of Col Pfohl of North Carolina.—The Richmond Enquirer makes the following interesting extract from a letter from Gordonsville.

"Private Wm. Sprinkle, of Co. D, 21st N. C. T., (my old regiment,) reached here yesterday from the Valley, with a severe wound in the left shoulder, received in the battle of the 19th inst. He informs me that Gordon was the moving spirit of the occasion, and had he been left unmolested by Gen. Early to carry out his plans to the end, no disgrace would have befallen our arms. He also gives me the sad intelligence of the death upon the battle field of Col. Wm. F. Pfohl, commanding 21st N. C. Troops. This gallant young soldier was shot through the thighs, while leading his regiment into the thickest of the fight, and, before the ambulance corps could carry him out of further danger, a shell struck his head, scattering it to pieces, and, of course, killing him instantly. Col. Pfohl was a native of Salem, N. C., and joined the army on the same day with myself, April 15th, 1861. Upon the organization of our company, the Forsyth Rifles, he was elected its orderly sergeant, and, by his gallant conduct, equable temperament, and urbanity of manner, gained the esteem of all in the regiment, until, rising step by step, he became its Colonel. He had been in almost every battle fought in Virginia; was with Jackson in his glorious campaigns, and had been wounded only once, prior to the fatal battle of the 19th inst. His death removes another of the little band that survive of the original 87 members that composed the Forsyth Rifles. Death has been busy with them in every form, and now there are but six left of those who formed the company when it first left North Carolina. Eighty-one fill soldiers' graves."

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1864.

F. F. Blalock vs H. B. Dewar and wife Mary M., Gracy Dupre, Wm Blalock, B. D. Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm Blalock and B D Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court at Office in Lillington, 2d Monday in September 1864.

81*6w] B. F. SHAW, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept Term, 1864.

H B Dewar and wife Mary M, Gracy Dupre, vs Wm Blalock, B D Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm Blalock and B D Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition and unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lillington, 2d Monday in September 1864.

81*6w] B. F SHAW, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept Term, 1864.

Frances F Blalock, Gracy Dupre, H B Dewar and wife Mary M, vs Wm Blalock, B D Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm Blalock, B D Hall Guardian for Hardy Blalock, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lillington, 24 Monday in September 1864.

81*6w] B. F. SHAW, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term 1864.

Thomas Rollins, Adm'r of A G Douglas, dec'd, vs James Ferguson and wife Nancy, Jane Douglas and Arch'd Douglas and others.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Arch'd Douglas, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Benjamin F Shaw, Clerk of said Court at Office, in Lillington 2d Monday in September, 1864.

81*6t] B F SHAW, C C C.

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1864.

John A McKay, D McN McKay, M J McKay, W B McKay vs J M Fleming and wife Nancy C.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this cause reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lillington, 2d Monday in September, 1864.

81-6t] B F SHAW, C C C.

MOVEMENTS OF HOOD'S ARMY.

The correspondent of the Montgomery, Ala., Mail writes:—

GADSDEN, ALA., Oct. 22.—The army has moved. The troops are gone. The last train has disappeared, and the last soldier has taken his farewell peep of the south side of the Coosa.

On yesterday Stewart's corps marched out in the van. It was followed by Lee, or rather Dick Taylor, who occupies the centre; and to-day at dawn, the delighted Tennesseeans under Cheatham crossed the river Jordan, or Coosa. The transportation quickly followed, and at noon the pontoon was taken up and also hurried forward after the troops.

What does it mean? It has but one signification. That is "forward." Gen. Hood has at last struck the right chord, and comprehends the true policy. No matter what the critics may say—no matter what the books may say—no matter what science may say—we lose more in retreat than we can lose by advancing. The nature of our troops demands action, and they will not bear retrograde. Gen. Cheatham was quite unwell when he mounted to follow his corps, "but," said he, "we are going now, and I'll strap myself to my saddle before they shall leave me behind?" Gen. Beauregard is with Gen. Hood. Every general officer is at his post, and the spirit and *morale* of the men unbounded.

We shall cross the Tennessee river, as is generally believed, near Guntersville, at about to-morrow night and the next day. The weather is delicious and the roads good.

A correspondent of the Savannah Republican writes from Blue Mountain, Ala., Oct. 22:

It is the prevailing opinion here that Sloocum's 20th corps of yankee soldiers still occupy Atlanta, and only that one; but some prisoners, captured recently and brought in yesterday, affirm that there are three corps yet there, and that Sherman with four more, "headed" Gen. Hood's army in the march for Chattanooga and turned him back in the direction of this place. To this delusion of theirs they owed their capture, as they admitted, having been surprised by our forces, and they concluded Gen. Hood's movements were very mysterious and that his army was entirely lost to Sherman. In this opinion I fully coincide. If it were not for Sherman's superior numbers there would be no risk in putting every confidence in Gen. Hood's success. There are some who do not doubt it even now, while the disparity in numbers is thought to be so great. An officer yesterday told me that this difference was daily growing less. Men were making their appearance in the ranks again, with gun and knapsack, who had not been heard from before in months—lying in hospitals and out of the way.

It is to be regretted that Gen Hood's army is so badly provided with blankets and shoes in this extraordinary movement. Whole regiments are barefooted, while blankets with any of the men is rather the exception than the rule. There are many hundreds of men in camp at Blue Mountain, for the want of proper outfits. They are full of enthusiasm, and anxious to join the advancing army; but are kept back by the cause indicated.

The Macon Intelligencer of the 28th says:—

At this moment the Army of Tennessee is in a position of perfect safety and very much stronger in all the *materiel* of war, than it exhibited after the disastrous finale of the Atlanta campaign.

The movements now in force necessitate the complete evacuation of Georgia by the yankees, and ere another month shall have passed, our hearts will be gladdened by the joyful tidings that the hated foe will not be in possession of any point South of Chattanooga. Already the tattoo and *reveille* of our forces sound morning and evening, in the suburbs of Atlanta, and we impatiently wait the few days necessary ere the Confederate flag waves once more triumphant over the battlements about the desolated and blood-crowned city.

Atlanta.—A gentleman reached here on Saturday who came out of Atlanta on Tuesday. He reports two thousand sick yankee soldiers and about six thousand effective ones in that city. The garrison is studying the means of escape from Atlanta. Our cavalry surround the city and a portion of them sleep in houses in the suburbs every night.—*Mont. Ala. Adv.*

Doorkeepership of the Commons.

THE undersigned respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons of North Carolina, at the ensuing session of the Legislature. If elected, I will spare no pains nor efforts to serve the House of Commons acceptably and faithfully. I have been in the service, was wounded, and am now detailed for light work.

MERRILL P. BECK.

Oct'r 14, 1864 78*3

Lost or Stolen,

A CERTIFICATE for a 4 per cent. Bond for $100, issued to Dougald McLauchlin, by W. G. Broadfoot, Depositary at Fayetteville, No 209, dated March 8th, 1864. Application will be made for a new certificate.

WM. McLEOD, Ag't
for Jane McLauchlin.

Oct'r 8, 1864 74*6tpd

Land for Sale at Auction.

The subscriber will offer for sale at Auction in Lumberton, on Thursday Dec. 1st, a tract of LAND, containing 500 acres, adjoining the lands of A A McMillan and Arch'd McNeill Currie, about seven miles from St. Paul's. About 75 acres of the above Land are cleared and have improvements of buildings for negro quarters. Terms at Sale. J. W. GADDEY.

St. Paul's P. O., Robeson Co., Oct. 17. 77*6pd

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at
Rocky Springs, Monday Nov. 14th, 1864;
Benton's, Tuesday Nov 15th;
Troy, Wednesday Nov 16th;
Diffie's, Thursday Nov 17th;
Bean's, Friday Nov 18th;
Fork, Saturday Nov 19th;
Zion, Monday Nov 21st;
Mt. Gilead, Tuesday Nov 22d.

To collect the remainder of the Confederate Taxes due, to-wit:

Tax on Sales for the quarter ending Oct. 1st.

The 30 per cent. tax on profits on sales made between the 17th Feb'y 1864 and the 1st July 1864.

The tax on property.

The Soldiers' tax.

Tax payers will please attend promptly at 10 o'clock, at the above places most convenient to them and pay their taxes.

JAS. W. EWING,
Collector 61st District.

Oct. 20. 80*2w

LOST,

THE Subscriber has lost a 4 per cent. CERTIFICATE for a Confederate States Bond, signed by Wm G. Broadfoot, and No. 1681, for $200. Notice is hereby given to all persons not to receive said Certificate or to trade for the same. I shall make application to the proper authorities to issue to me a duplicate copy of said Certificate. URIAH SCHERMERHORN.

Fayetteville, N C., Oct'r 24 80*6tpd

State of North Carolina,
SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, Aug. Term, 1864.

H. C. Hampton, Adm'r of John A Adams, dec'd, vs. John Jones.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, is appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Jones, is not a resident of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Weekly Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear and plead or replevy, or judgment will be rendered by default against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's debt, and order of sale granted.

Witness, H. C. Hampton, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of August 1864.

H. C. HAMPTON, C. C. C.

Oct'r 5, 1864. 74*6tpd$10inpt

THE WAR ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

GOLDSBORO', Nov. 1.—About 2 o'clock on the morning of Friday last, a daring attempt was made by a party of eleven officers of the Yankee navy to blow up with torpedoes, the iron-clad ram Albemarle, at Plymouth, and to some extent the attempt was successful. The following seem to be the facts:

The Albermarle was moored near the wharf, a gangway connecting her with the shore. Some distance down the river; in the stream, lay the hull of the Southfield, sunk there by Capt. Cooke when Plymouth was captured from the yankees. The Southfield was used as a picket station by our infantry forces, to which they passed to and from the shore by a boat, and this boat was usually kept at the Southfield.

Thursday night was very dark and stormy. In the darkness and storm, at the hour stated, the Yankee expedition surprised, it is said, the Southfield picket-station and captured all the pickets, 25 in number, without firing a gun, and sent them down the river to the fleet below in their own boat. The vessel used for the Yankee expedition was a long low steamer, or torpedo boat, propel'ed by steam or by muffled oars. Having disposed of the pickets quietly, the Yankees crossed to the side of the river opposite to Plymouth, and sweeping round, came upon the Albemarle from up the stream. Our informant, who says he was on the Albemarle at the time, as a visiter, and was somewhat injured by the explosion of the torpedo, says that in consequence of the darkness and the noise of the storm, the watch on the Albemarle knew nothing of the approach of the enemy till she was close upon them. The boat was hailed "What boat is that?" The reply was, the Albemarl's boat, and at this moment the Albemarle was struck by the Yankee boat, on the starboard quarter. In this attempt, it is thought the Yankees failed to blow up the Albemarle through a defect in the torpedo.

They immediately swung round their boat again and were coming down upon the Albemarle's bow when they were again asked, "What boat is that?" The reply was, "you will d—d soon see," and on the instant the Albemarle was struck and the torpedo exploded. By this time the alarm was general throughout the ship, and the men rushed to arms and made for the outside of the armor, where they were met by one or two volleys of grape from a howitzer in the yankee boat. The Albemarle's men commenced a rapid fire all around the ship, but they could see nothing of the enemy in consequence of the darkness. It was soon now ascertained that the torpedo had had the intended effect, for one of the bows of the Albemarle was stove in and she was rapidly settling down. In the meantime the yankees, in their confusion, got their boat in the midst of some logs, fixed around the Albemarle for her protection, and being unable to extricate her, the whole party, with the exception of the Captain in command, surrendered, torpedo boat and all.

So far as we can learn none of the crew of the Albemarle suffered more than a few slight wounds. Three of the yankees are said to have been wounded. They are reported to be all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, volunteers for this daring undertaking.

The Albemarle went down in a few minutes, but the water being shallow her portholes are not submerged, and though her gundeck is a few inches under water her guns still command the channel up and down. The injury she sustained can be repaired in two or three weeks, including the raising of the vessel. Rumors during yesterday had fighting going on at Plymouth, and a Yankee fleet of twenty-four vessels in the river. We have nothing definite or reliable of all this.

State Journal.

GOLDSBORO', Nov. 1.—A special to the State Journal from near Plymouth, dated the 31st, via Rocky Mount, the 1st, says: "After three days hard fighting, the enemy passed up Middle river and came down the Roanoke this morning. Gen. Baker commanded the garrison in person, and fought until the enemy's gunboats had passed one fort and dismounted all our guns in the other. The evacuation was then ordered under a severe shelling, which was effected without much loss."

Newbern.—A friend who has had an opportunity of deriving information from Newbern, informs us that the yellow fever has abated since the frosts and cold weather, until the average of deaths from this cause is not more than one or two a day. While the fever raged as an epidemic, the daily average of deaths was 57. On one day, 267 persons died. Eighty soldiers of the 15th Connecticut died in one day, and this whole regiment has been nearly annihilated. The Provost Marshal and ten clerks died. In all, over 1600 yankees have perished, and about 100 citizens—1760 in all.

Citizens within the lines are required to say they wish Grant to whip Lee, before they are allowed to buy or sell; and then they have to pay for passes, for permits, &c., until hardly their souls are left to them.—*Ral. Confederate*, 1st.

Relief of Prisoners.—We learn that Surgeon General Warren has received a communication from Judge Ould which conveys the agreeable intelligence that "within the past few days an arrangement has been made, by which such of our soldiers as are held as prisoners of war can be supplied with clothing, blankets, bread, meat, sugar, coffee, pickles, vinegar, &c." All contributions for this purpose will be promptly forwarded to their proper destination, if left with the Surgeon General at Raleigh, or delivered to any one of his regular agents.—*Ral. Conservative.*

Our Wounded in the Valley.—Besides the fall of Gen. Ramseur, our correspondent informs us that Col. Davis, commanding Hoke's old brigade, lost his left arm; Lieut. Col. Tate, commanding the 6th regiment, was severely wounded in the shoulder; Major Pfohl, commanding the 21st, was mortally wounded, and left at the field hospital; Capt. Martin, commanding the 54th, was slightly wounded, and Capt. Ringo, commanding a brigade of sharpshooters, was killed.

Raleigh Confederate, 31st.

Blue Stone.—The Charleston Courier has seen several specimens—among them one very excellent specimen of blue stone, prepared under directions of C. C. Ordemann, from North Carolina ores. Is this source of supply limited, or are there any reasons beyond a persistent preference for foreign supplies, why blue stone should now be imported? Can any reader or exchange tell us at how many places blue stone has been made with us, and to what extent the domestic supply is now available?

It is not at all surprising that Gen. Gordon is ranked high among fighting Generals. A correspondent referring to the late disgraceful stampede of a portion of our forces near Winchester, Va., says:

"Mrs. Gen Gordon, who was in Winchester, seized the division headquarters flag, and rushing into the street, called upon any of her husband's division to rally round her flag, and that she would lead them. She succeeded in rallying a party of near 200 and sent them to the field."

Christians in the Army.—A voluntary missionary to Confederate sodiers estimates that, while in the population of Christendom only one-eighth are Christians, one-third of the men in our armies are Christians.

WAR NEWS.

Large Capture of Yankee Pickets at Petersburg.—RICHMOND, Oct 31.—The following official dispatch was received to day:—

"HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V., Oct. 31.—Gen Mahone penetrated the enemy's picket lines last night, near Petersburg, and swept it for a half mile, capturing 230 officers and men without the loss of a man. R. E. LEE."

Forrest Again at Work.—PARIS, TENN., Oct 30.—Major Gen Forrest has the Tennessee river blockaded. He captured at Fort Hinson, yesterday, a transport which had in tow one large barge. We got off 60 wagon loads of shoes, boots, blankets and hard bread. Gunboats came up and shelled the transport and barge, which were destroyed, but the goods on shore were saved. Five transports and one gunboat are above Forrest's batteries.

Prisoners.—RICHMOND, Oct. 31.—The number of prisoners captured on the 27th below Petersburg, according to Gen. Hill's report, is 700.

Sheridan Retreating.—We learn by a citizen who left Strasburg on Thursday that Sheridan has retired towards Winchester, and that Early has correspondingly advanced his position. All is otherwise quiet. The yielding of Strasburg by the enemy, is a virtual abandonment of their scheme of operating the Manassas Gap railway, as Sheridan is too low down the Valley to be benefitted by it. Meantime, however, the brutal orders given to Sheridan by Grant seem to be in force along the line of the railroad in upper Fauquier, great depredations being reported.

Richmond Sentinel.

From the North.—RICHMOND, Nov. 1st.—The Washington Chronicle of the 30th has St. Louis telegrams of the 29th which put Price near Carthage, still skedaddling, with cavalry in pursuit.

A telegram from Louisville, of the 29th, says an attack on Paducah by Forrest is expected. All business is suspended, and goods being removed to a place of safety.

Gov. Bradford has issued a proclamation, announcing the adoption of the new free State Constitution in Maryland.

European advices to the 20th, report that commercial failures in England continue. Twenty Liverpool firms have failed. The Duke of New Castle is dead.

Yankee Losses in the late Valley Battle.—Army of West Virginia—Killed, 60; wounded, 350; prisoners 400. Total, 810. 19th corps—Killed 400; wounded, 1,200; prisoners, 100. Total, 1,700. Sixth corps—Killed, 300; wounded, 1,000; missing, 50. Total, 1,350. Colonel Kitching's division—Killed, 20; wounded, 150; missing, 56. Total, 226. Grand total, 4,086.—*Herald*, 28th.

Bad for the Yankees as this statement is, it is not *all* the truth. They admit about 600 prisoners, whereas 1,460 have reached prison in Richmond. Probably the same proportion is observed as to killed and wounded.

Release of the Roanoke Captors.—WILMINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Journal has received Bermuda advices to the 12th and 19th ult., containing the trial and release of Acting Master J. C. Braine, C. S. N., and associates, for the burning of the Steamer Roanoke. They were released on the 12th.

The Commissariat.—We have information that a million of pounds of bacon have been brought lately within our lines from a quarter which, we may take it for granted, the enemy is either unapprized of, or unable to prevent communication with. We have reason to believe, too, that this handsome addition to the Confederate Commissariat is but a foretaste of what is expected. The starving out policy of the enemy is not likely to be successful.—*Rich. Whig.*

Yankee Deserters.—Fifty Yankee deserters came into our lines from